P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,018—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY

SOUTH KENSINGTON

(Under Royal Patronage)

HOTEL

Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.

MODERATE TARIFF.

QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S. W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th Aug.
"M." VALETTA	5083	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.I. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.I. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.I. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,110	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months " 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8 Aug. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

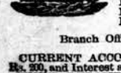
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 500, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for receiving.
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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON ALSO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 21st August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about the 24th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,219	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain, Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

(INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE,

A QUALIFIED LADY DOCTOR for employment in Zanzibar. Terms Rs. 250 per mensem and free Quarters. Free passage. An agreement for one year with option of renewal for further period or periods of one year on terms to be agreed on. Private practice allowed. The Lady Doctor will be required to supervise Nursing arrangements organized in Zanzibar specially for the Khoja Community. For further particulars apply to

Lt.-Col. A. E. J. CROLY, R. A. M. C.,
Hony. Secretary, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Ganeshkhind.

WANTED.

ON the Temporary Establishment, for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, (Public Works Department) at Karachi, a skilled DRAUGHTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, up in strains, and of Departmental experience. The employment will be practically permanent during health and good behaviour. Apply as above, stating age and salary required, and submitting copies of recent testimonials with reference for character.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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BOMBAY

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE. BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM. TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY, Two Guineas per week.

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(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

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(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should obtain the

PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28.	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilote" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE Seeds are thoroughly tested by Messrs. Sutton's special process and give the largest percentage of germination of any exported seeds. Selections as follows IN TINS EXPRESSLY MADE FOR EXPORTATION, and which afford PECULIAR PROTECTION FOR THE SEEDS.

		Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
1	Tin containing 16 packets Flower Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 22 do. do. do.	9 0	8 0
1	Do. do. 20 do. Vegetable Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 40 do. do. do.	11 12	10 8

FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

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SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland.";

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA!

LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE LOZENGES: Ans. 4 per oz.
DELECTABLE JUJUBES, containing Marsh-mallow, Tolu, &c.: Ans. 12 per bot.
ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM, Delicious Balsamic cordial. Equally efficacious in acute and chronic cases. Ans. 8 And Ans. 14 per bot.

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170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO.,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
AND KARACHEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FUNERAL MEETING of the GRAND LODGE of ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY in INDIA will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Esplanade, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1900, at 5-45 P.M. precisely, in MEMORY of the late BENJAMIN W. SMITH M. Inst. C.E., Past Grand Master, A. & F. I. All Master Masons can attend.

A. W. WISE,
Asst. Grand Secy., A. & F. I.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

And such other business as may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 1st September inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 13th, 1900.

THE MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office in the Mill premises, at No. 71, Upper Parel Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1900, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899.
2. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation or re-elect them.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

And to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ગોવરધનદાસ મોતીરામની કું૦
i. a., GOVERDHUNDAS MOTIRAM & Co.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th August to 18th August, 1900, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
SUCH AS
CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,
That are so well Celebrated in the World,
ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED
BY
MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,
173, BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
All orders promptly and carefully executed,
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.]
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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BOMBAY.

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ABOUT THE
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2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

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Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness, (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per month	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	5 per cent.
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS,—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SALE of Oilman stores and Provisions, Advertised to take place TO-DAY, at Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY next, the 25th instant.

WANGHUI CANES, WALKING STICKS. SMART Swagger Canes, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, Rs. 3. Choice Natural Sticks, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Riding canes. All new, just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road opposite Clock Tower).

RECEIVED.—BRANDIES *, **, ***, V. O. (Very Old) and Liqueurs, Peach, Apricot Maraschino. Best French-make.—CAWASJI JAMSETJI, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

ON VIEW.—Bona-Fide Sale of late Mr. J. W. Smith's Furniture, English Victoria, Brougham, Horses, &c., at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, by order of the Administrator General.

WANTED, A MONEY BROKER to advance Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000 on the security of Goods. Address "Commerce," care of this Office.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to "B. R.," care of this paper.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

DISAPPOINTED CUSTOMERS please Note our New Stock of popular Best steel Xylonite handle KNIVES, specially manufactured with our name to hand :—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—Furnished, a Very desirable upper storied BUNGALOW, on Chinchpoogly Hill, well known as Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir's Bungalow. It commands acharming view of the sea, has a Drawing Dining and three Bedrooms, Very large Verandah and a large Compound laid out with beautiful Garden. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 9, Horaby Row.

TO BE LET,—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT, Elphinstone Circle, Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay-1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

BEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year ; free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the E.A. contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

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THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105, Will be given away this month to NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.	4. L*V*R*O*L.
2. B*R*I*.	5. *O*D*N.
3. C*P*N*A*E.	6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (Otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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JOHN JAMESON
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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
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Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES	BLUE .....One Star.
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Complete in every respect.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and improved with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON (ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle ; Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BLAUD PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Nowera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
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H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND... „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manilla
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 8,000,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH"
CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., BORMUZ SETHNA, RIAB IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON :
11, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

.... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liquor most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally emeticial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic ; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moricur qui non sitiur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, as I promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys ; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

☞ Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

☞ DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages. Information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES,

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETTING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

25th July, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAM ALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods beg to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opened his place of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JAMES WILLIAM SMITH, late Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

HOOSEIN SHAKJEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

ASHANNA NAGOO, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

DOOLABJEE KOOSAJEE SANGREY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

MAINAH NAIKAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

LALTAPARSAD DOARKA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

FAZULBHOY HABIBHOY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.

CHOOLA FRANCIS CABRAL, late Jailer, Dhulia Jail.

JOHN NOEL, late Weigher, Bombay Port Trust.

CHARLES WILLIAM TYLER, late a Captain in the Royal Artillery, Kirkee.

HARIDAS RUSCHORDAS, late of Cutch Mandvi, Hindu Inhabitant.

ARTHUR EDWIN PROCTOR, late a Government Pensioner, Karachi.

RICHARD WILLIAM LIEBSCHWAGER, late Acting Deputy Sheriff, Bombay.

HENRY GEORGE SYMONS, late Lieutenant Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, Retired List, Mahableshwar.

GORE AMRITKUSAL JAYVANTKUSAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Jain Prisoner.

GEORGE HENRY BROOME, late Telegraph Inspector, Indian Midland Railway, Bhopal.

CLAUDINE PEIRCE ANNAND, late wife of Michael Fernandes Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Ijatpuri.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th August, 1900.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines in all the qualities sought for in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, gravel, affections of the kidneys, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throats, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system, makes the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-similie of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blotched or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years, and I have tried many so-called remedies, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none in any part for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle felt relief, but persevered and continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I can proclaim to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am is as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. It cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benifit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and on Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" Bottles. None WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. + 2 bon.	1,277½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	60	all	10 pr. ct.	1,187½
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,190
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	58
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£22 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	650	Nil	155
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	15
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	...	Nil	19
Asoke Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 3000 Shares of which 1602 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	£8 11 7 paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	20)
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2.	40
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	,000		90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs. 5.	00
Central India	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	50	dvdRs. 50	1,250
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 35	410
Colaba Spinning & Weaving Co.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 25	615
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 per ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	510
Colaba Land & Mills	4,500	700	...	Rs. 10	320
Dharamsi Mills	,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	275
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dutar Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	260
Framjee Petit, Sindasan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	303
Hinguanjat Mills	1,375	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Howard Bullough	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	50	490
Hydershad	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Imperial Cotton	1,700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
India Manufacturing Co., Ld.	900	500	300	Nil	155
Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Jacob Greaves	700	500	500	40	400
Jaffer Ali	1,000	500	500	25	390
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	230
Jeevraj Balloo	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	7,500	no dvd	370
Khandesh	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	250
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co.	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackanji	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Krishna Mills Ld.	1,218	500	–	dvdRs.32	575
Leopold	5,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzerat)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	1 pr ct.	...
Mathuradas Mills Ld.	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,610
Muir Mills	5,000	250	250	25	275
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,410
Myrtle & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Nadura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	...
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110
Oriental Spinning Mills, Co.(Ld.)	742	1,	1,000	Mil	500
Queen Mills	860	1,000	1,000	Rs30	750
Ramjee Mills	660	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490
Shalimar Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1785
Soonderdas	75	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,00	5.0	500	Nil	85
Standard Umbratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	225
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs. 15	350
Standard Cotton Co.	500	500	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	65
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs25	545
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	25
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	
Venishanker Lukhmidas Manufacturing Mill Co. Ld.	903	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	21,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	33
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	138xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,600
Do. New Issue	1500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,685
Bom. Pot Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	66
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	53
Bombay Flour Mills	000	500	500	55	780
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	302
Dhulia Northern Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	171
Delhi Cloth & Genl. Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	292	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Karrachee Landing	1500	500	500	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	138
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	250	6	12 pr. ct.	199
Phillips & Co.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	35
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	510
Sandy & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	5	21xd
Treadler & Co.	2,000	500	500	5	985
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 6	156
Telephone Co.	2,250	2-1	100	11	274
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Aktar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	72½
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Bruniee Cawasjee Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	625
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	450	dvd Rs35	840x3
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	675xd
Kabuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton Gand	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Mofussil Co	1210	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
Mumbai	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	490
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	110
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	1 2
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	500	170	300xd
Saswood	300	500	500	29	340xd
Stud and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	30	335
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	500	...	Rs 80	950
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	650
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	485

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs 15-
Napoleons	" 0-4
American Eagles	" 0-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" 3-
Bar Silver	" 62-12 rd ; 63 rd.
Gold Leaf	" 4-12
Bar Gold, English (22 touch)	" 73-15-0
Bar Australian	" 2-6-0
Bar Bombay	" 2-5
Bar Paris	" 20

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced ... 94-3
Municipal per cent. Debentures Rems 115
New Five per cent. 1st per cent. 1925 ... ...
Bonds of Trade Loan ... ...
Bombay Port Trust Bonds 99-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 5-12m., 4-57s. Low water, 11-24m., 11-30s.

Banks closed: Hindu Holiday.

P. and O. s.s. Bengal, with English mails of 3rd inst., due to arrive at 5 p.m.

Lord Northcote's Departure for Poona, 2 p.m.

Funeral Grand Lodge in Memory of Mr. J. W. Smith, Freemasons' Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting).

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees.

B. V. A. vs. Norfolk Regiment.

Cathedral High School vs. Anglo-Indian A. C.

Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. Municipal C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 6-40m., 6-1s. Low water, 1-5s.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan, *via* Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, the 19th instant.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. Gostling, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "Some Misconceptions about Death."

DR. CAETANO GRACIAS.—Dr. Caetano Gracias has been elected a member of the Natural History Society of Bombay under the proposal of its honorary secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard. Dr. Gracias is Civil Surgeon of Nagar-Avely, Damaun District. He lately discovered the Indian medica cantharidis, to which he gave the name of "Mylabris Vesicatorius Dekkanensis," and was described in a monograph contributed to the last Medical Congress of Oporto.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. L. Brevitsch, A.-D.-C., and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day (weather permitting):—

March	Unter Die Soldaten
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song
Valse	La Toscana
Selection	On Baird's Opera
Polka	Hannah
	Fahrbach
	Adams
	Molloy
	Bucalossi
	Kappey
	Kuhner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BOAT CAPSIZED IN HARBOUR.—On Wednesday, a gig belonging to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee, manned by a crew of five, was proceeding alongside the s.s. Baron Fairlie, which arrived in harbour on the same day. A strong wind and heavy sea prevailed at the time, and the gig was capsized, the occupants being thrown into the water. Mr. A. Macdonald, foreman of Messrs. Alock, Ashdown and Co., who was passing in a launch at the time, seeing the danger in which the men were placed, at once went alongside the boat and rescued the crew. They were landed at the Ballard Pier and the gig also was saved.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Bhaiwada, Fort, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Bhana Dulab, a Dhobi, aged about seventy-five years. The deceased was supported by his son Canji and resided with him in the above locality. For the last six months Bhana had been subject to asthma and was treated with household remedies. About four days ago his condition became worse and he had great difficulty in breathing. He often said he was tired of life and would destroy himself. Yesterday morning, Bhana asked his son Canji to take him downstairs on the otta. While Canji was away for a few minutes, the deceased jumped into a well close by. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

INSPECTION OF DAIRY STABLES.

THE Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of the sanitary condition and licensing of Milch Cattle Stables report they have made a personal inspection of a large number of such stables in the City. In few are the by-laws complied with. Whether this is due to the inadequacy of the inspecting staff, complained of in the Municipal Commissioner's Memorandum or to their inefficiency, or to the triple control and consequent divided responsibility of the Health, Building and Licensing Departments, it is difficult to determine; but the Committee are of opinion that if one Department only could be put in charge of, and be made responsible for Milch Cattle Stables, their sanitary condition would be more effectively looked after.

The Committee have noticed that, in most of the stables, many of the by-laws are more honoured in the breach than in the observance, more particularly the clause which prescribes that the space for each animal should be 3 1-2 feet broad, 12 feet high and 12 feet long.

The Committee think that the air space provided by the by-laws is, according to the rules of hygiene, not sufficient for the healthy keeping of the animals, and that an early opportunity be taken to reconsider the dimensions mentioned in the by-law referred to above.

The Committee have also noticed that many of the by-laws are under revision and they observe and recommend the Corporation to request the Commissioner to enforce them more strictly, especially by-law 3, which provides that if in old milch cattle stables the premises do not fulfil the requirements of the Regulations for the construction of new sheds or cattle-sheds, the Commissioner has full powers to get the said premises or any part thereof altered, so as to bring them into conformity, so far as may be necessary, with all the requirements for new dairies.

The Committee also suggest the more strenuous enforcement of by-law No. 5, clause (*g*), which runs as follows:—"That every person who shall erect a new dairy or cattle-shed for the stabling of milch-cattle belonging to dairymen or milk-sellers shall provide and maintain such dairy or cattle-shed within a distance of 20 feet from any street or passage."

The Committee recommend that no new stables should be allowed in overcrowded parts of the City. Those already existing in such parts should, as opportunities occur, be removed to the less crowded parts or the suburbs. If Bombay derived its milk-supply from those better situated, there would be less chance of contamination from noxious gases than is likely to be the case under the present conditions, milk being now sold even in rooms occupied by sick people and in places in close proximity to dung receptacles and drains. Milk, as is well known, is highly susceptible of absorbing impurities from polluted air. Besides this, the good health of the animals in some of the better dairies shows that if the milk supply of our City was derived from animals kept as already suggested, there would be less likelihood of the prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle, and the consequent diseases in children under 5 years of age, the mortality amongst whom is very high.

PERSONATION AND CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Constable Minahan prosecuted F. Hodges, a fireman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Merwanji Rustomji Mody, the former on a charge of falsely personating a public servant, by pretending that he was Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, under construction, and doing an act under colour of that office; and the latter of aiding and abetting Hodges in the commission of the offence. Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Sealy for the second accused. As the accused was an ex-artillery man, the proceedings were watched by Lieutenant Reid of the Royal Garrison Artillery. The facts of the case have been reported. The magistrate, in course of his long judgment, said that the documentary evidence proved that the defence made by the accused was false and inconsistent. The interview at the Apollo Bunder was not satisfactorily explained by the accused. After citing general authorities as to whether the offence was complete or not, the court came to the conclusion that the accused were guilty under Sections 500, and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. In passing the sentence the magistrate said "I have to consider that no money had passed hands, that Merwanji is in very weak health, and that this is his first offence; at the same time the accused are proved to have attempted cheating, which is punishable with seven years' imprisonment and fine, and that Hodges was convicted of a similar offence by this court. I order the accused to suffer simple imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months."

THE SEASON OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

THE following is the Board of Revenue's telegraphic summary for the week ending the 11th instant:—"Rainfall on the West Coast is heavy in the Circars and Kurnool good, elsewhere light and only scattered showers in the Central and Southern Districts. Water-supplies are generally sufficient and normal for the season. Rain is wanted in the Carnatic. Sowings continue generally. Standing crop, which covers a wide area especially in the Circars, Deccan and West Coast, is thriving. Some harvests are yielding normally. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Cattle continue to improve. Prices generally show an easier tendency though not much change from previous high level. Test works 9; workers, in Kistna 1,791, and in the Deccan 2,490; weavers in Cuddapah, 3,100; total 3,671 men, 3,407 women and 333 children, aggregating 7,311 relieved. Works are closed in Anantapur, and are being closed in Kurnool and parts of Cuddapah."

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

20 Queen's Gardens,

Dates of Poona Steeplechases have been postponed to:—

1st day Saturday 29th September
2nd day Wednesday 3rd October

And of Poona Races to:—

1st day Saturday 6th October
2nd day Monday 8th October
3rd day Wednesday 10th October
4th day Saturday 13th October
5th day Monday 15th October
1st Extra day Wednesday 17th October
2nd Extra day Saturday 20th October

CECIL GRAY,
Secry., W. I. T. C.

Poona, 15th August.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the easiest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT MANDAVIE.

THE VERDICT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the deaths of Cooverbai, widow of Govindji Khatao and Gopal Bhagooji, a labourer, both of whom were killed by the collapse of a house in Janjiker Street, Mandavie, on Friday, the 10th instant. The house that fell belonged to Chaktai and Premabai, widows of Dossa Morarji, Inspector Mayers attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Mowji Ookerda, a shipping agent, in course of his evidence, said that he lived on the first storey of the house that collapsed on the previous Friday. About 10 o'clock, on the morning of the day in question, he noticed from the window on the west side of his room that a large piece of chunam had fallen from the cornice, above a window on the ground floor, opening into the sweepers' gully on the west side of the house. About three-quarters of an hour afterwards witness heard a crash and ran into the passage. He then saw that his room in the south-west corner and the two rooms above it had fallen down. One of the deceased persons Gopal Bhagooji worked for the tenants in the house. He used to wash cooking utensils.

Jetha Kutchra, a mucadam, was recalled and further examined by the coroner. He said that shortly before the house fell, he saw the deceased Gopal go downstairs with some cooking pots to clean them at the stand pipe in the chawl on the ground floor. Witness did not see him again until he was extricated from the debris and sent to the hospital.

Bhugwandin Ramanund, a rent-collector in the employ of the house-owners, said that during his service, which extended over five years, none of the tenants complained to him regarding the house. No notice had been received from the Municipality to make any repairs, but a notice to effect improvements was received about a year ago, but nothing had been done pursuant to such notice.

Mr. Harry Bhikaji, Divisional Superintendent of Streets and Buildings in the Bombay Municipality, said that about 12-15 p.m., on the 10th instant, he received a report that the house had fallen down and he at once proceeded there and saw the fire brigade and Municipal men removing the debris. The house was a three-storeyed framed building and had on the ground floor a godown and shops and dwelling-rooms on the three upper floors. The external walls of the building on the first and second storeys were constructed of "kurel" or sand stone and brick and lime masonry, while the walls on the top storey were made of brick and lime. The thickness of the walls varied from about eighteen inches on the ground floor to ten inches on the third storey. The witness examined the foundations of the walls at the south-west corner and found it to be in a sound state. He found the ends of the beams at the south-west corner on each storey and which supported the whole weight of the storey or storeys above, were decayed. In the opinion of the witness the cause of the fall of the portion of the house in question was the rotten ends of the beams, which being buried in masonry could not be seen. The Municipality had no power to break open the masonry in houses in Bombay in order to see whether the woodwork was in a sound state or not.

After the coroner had briefly summed up, the jury returned a verdict that deceased Cooverbai died either from suffocation or injuries received by the accidental collapse of a house in Janjiker treet, owing to the ends of beams which were embedded in the masonry being decayed.

The verdict with regard to the deceased Gopal Bhagooji was that he died from shock and severe hemorrhage, following injuries received by the accidental collapse of a house in Janjiker Street owing to the ends of the beams, which were embedded in the masonry, being decayed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

MAKING A FALSE CHARGE OF DACOITY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BALGOVIND PREMANAND.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Gopaljee Gulabbhai, first class magistrate, Jambusir, who, in January last, convicted the accused of falsely charging another with intent to injure him, and sentenced him to one day's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 250, or in default further six months' rigorous imprisonment. In appeal, Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Broach, allowed the sentence of imprisonment to stand, but reduced the fine to Rs. 100. Mr. K. M. Jhaveri appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The magistrate, in his finding, stated that, on the 9th September last, the accused made a complaint before the chief constable that, about 9 o'clock the night before, some twenty persons assaulted his servants, forcibly entered his house, and stolen sixteen maunds of jowaree grain, in other words that they committed a dacoity. Later on the same day he changed his story and said that the men in question had come to his house simply to annoy and frighten him, as he did not sell grain on credit to the village poor; but that feeling confused and afraid, he raised a cry of "dhar," and of dacoity. The magistrate said it was clear on the evidence that the accused charged Kaujee Bawajee and others

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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.
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WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING
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A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.
REAL GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.
AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.
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BOMBAY.

CAUTION
THE PUBLIC are WARNED against PURCHASING LOCKS from the Market Shops, as many have been cheated by the dealers in common Locks under the name of FALSE CHUBB, &c., ; and that the GENUINE CHUBB'S LOCKS could be had from the Undersigned (Sole Agent).
Any person or persons finding any spurious Locks or imitations, may bring them to the Undersigned, who will not only Reward the finder, but will PROSECUTE such dealers.
Common tin boxes painted entirely in black with yellow stripes do not mean in the least degree to be CHUBB'S, which might tend the buyers to purchase simply because they are offered very cheap. It is therefore advisable to PURCHASE CHUBB'S GENUINE articles such as
SAFES, BOXES,
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All Letters, as well as orders will be promptly attended to and despatched with great care.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 15-16 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes ..... nil.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan..... £100 plus £1
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities... £93 7-8 unchanged
Bar Silver in London..... 28 1-16 "
Do in New York... ..... 61 1-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris 25·17 1-2 "
Do. in New York ..... 4·87 1-2 "
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent
Do Short London Bills 3 7-8 per cent—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-8 per cent—1-8
Extra Bills on Calcutta Rs. 90,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Silver to Bombay £40,000.
The Bank of England's reserve is 37 per cent of its liabilities.
Copper Brazils £83-5.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.—Yesterday's official report shows all that can be desired and as the rainfall is decreasing generally over the country, a spell of fine weather, which has already set in Bombay, would be specially beneficial in some of the districts up-country.

EXCHANGE.—Early in the week Telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Demand at 1s. 4d. was given from 15th September, but with a fair enquiry the delivery at these rates was advanced a week, when further business was reported, but Calcutta coming rather easier Banks would not give any more before October.

Bills have been placed at times during the week at 1s. 4 5-32d. ready, and re-sales to Banks have been made at 1-4 Demand, 15th August to 15th September, while Bills have been sold forward, which indicates the prospects of a coming good export season.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand.....	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ...	1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
3 do Francs	1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 199 1-2
Hongkong do	Rs. 145
Japan do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-9 for Cash and Rs. 94-8 for Settlement and with very little business doing closed at these rates.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet, and Central India S. and W. Co's shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,850.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been dull during the week and beyond the fixture of the Mikado after last mail left, the balance of her cargo, some 3,000 tons, has been taken up by charterers, the steamer filling up at Karachi. Early in the week a fair line was done, Antwerp-Dunkirk, at 17s. 3d. and later on about 3,000 tons was booked at 17s. to 17s. 6d. while bookings for Continental Ports have been done foe Seeds, Myrabolams and measurement for this and next year at current rates.

COALS.—The market has been steady during the week without any large lines to report.

JARDINE'S.—A line for July to December next year is reported at Rs. 14-4, 200 tons, ready, at Rs. 14-12 and 1,200 tons, January to June next year 200 tons a month, at Rs. 14-8.

DESHARGUR.—A sale of 6,000 tons between dealers, 500 tons a month, January to June, is reported at Rs. 15-8.

BIRD'S NAVIGATION.—A line for 1901 is reported sold at Rs. 13-10.

MUIR'S NAVIGATION.—700 tons have been sold at Rs. 14, ex steamer, on the way.

TOPOSI (Kanigunge).—2,500 tons are reported sold this year fetching Rs. 13, next year Rs. 12-14, and a small lot of 300 to 400 tons at Rs. 13-12 ready.

COUMAN'S NAVIGATION.—A line of 3,000 tons for next year was placed at Rs. 14.

SINGARENI.—A small sale of 250 tons for ready delivery is reported at Rs. 13-8.

The only sale of English Coal reported this week is one of about 1,000 tons at Rs. 18, ex steamer in harbour.

WHEAT.—Owing to the good news from up-country the market has been declining and April-May closes at Rs. 4-12-0, White Delhi, and August September at Rs. 5 3-6 to 5-4. There have been some fluctuations during the week owing to speculation.

LINSEED.—After declining as far as Rs. 9-15 a fair demand has sprung up and arrivals being quite insignificant we close steady at Rs. 10-2 to Rs. 10-8.

RAPESEED.—Dull and neglected. Brown Cannpore Rs. 7-3, Yellow Rs. 7-12 nominal.

CASTORSEED.—Has ruled steady and closes unchanged at last week's rates, say Rs. 39 8, buyers and sellers.

POPPYSEED.—With the exception of some insignificant fluctuations there is no change this week and we close quiet at Rs. 8-4.

GINGELLY.—Nothing doing.

Arrivals for the week :—

	cwts.
Wheat	59,639
Linseed	1,071
Rapeseed	1,479
Gingelly	435
Poppyseed	1,859
Castorseed	6,055

COTTON.—The market has been quiet all week with very little change in prices and reports that Messrs. Mill Bros. circular was likely to be bearish and the improved accounts regarding the weather in America have some effect on prices of new crops, and rates were quoted lower, but the amount of business done appears to have been small. The demand for ready Cotton does not improve and the daily sales are consequently small, Crop accounts generally speaking are satisfactory, but a break in the rains would be beneficial in all districts.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	193	3 15-16d.
do. F. G	183	3 3-4d.
do. ,, 15-25th January 1901.	175	3 5-8d.
do. Good	178	3 21-32d.
Bolatco, Fine	208	4 1-4
do. F. G.	203	4 5-32d.
Khandesh, F. G	203	4 5-32d.
do. ,, January 1901.....	185	3 13-16d.
Oomra, F. G.	210	4 9-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	225	4 19-32d.
Westerns	213	4 11-32d.
Broach Good, 15-25th, March 1901.	214	4 13-32d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 21-32d. plus 4-32. Arrivals closed steady. F. G. F. Tinnavellys 4 16-32d, July-August.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March.
5·24 plus 6	5·13 plus 5	4·42 plus 2	4·34 plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	nil
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
,, to Continent	3,000 bales.
Mid.-Uplands.....	10 1-8 unchanged.
Futures, month of September	8·04—7
,, ,, of December	8·26—9

PIECE GOODS.—The market during the past week has been quiet with prices inclined to ease off a little owing to more favourable advices from America regarding the growing crop. Although Cocoanut day has passed there are no signs as yet of any demand from up-country, but as crop accounts are very favourable, business will no doubt come on shortly, but little is being done by dealers in goods to arrive as they fear a fall in sterling prices and seem inclined to wait until something more definite is known of the new crop.

Stocks are rather less than they were, but the supply of baled and cased goods is ample for all requirements.

IMPORTED YARNS.—These are also in decreased supply, but as the local Mills are pushing their productions up-country there is not the same demand as there was.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales	1898. Bales
For 8 days	3,136	12,020	6,078
From 1st Jan. to 16th Aug.	550,004	1,696,655	1,537,747
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 8 days	2,040	1,800	3,833
From 1st Jan. to 16th Aug.	101,783	486,759	423,385
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For 8days	220	18,305	1,318
From 1st Jan. to 16th Aug	162,332	433,357	352,136

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for 8 days.....	60,357	67,201	15,453
Do from 1st Jan. to 16th Aug.	1,622,345	4,306,756	7,117,187
Linseed for the week 8 days ..	1,287	13,899	19,308
Do from 1st Jan. to 16th Aug.	631,700	1,839,778	1,962,587
Rapeseed for 8 days	1,479	47,066	25,063
Do from 1st Jan. to 16th Aug.	534,202	1,631,313	1,649,555
Gingellyseed for 8 days.....	435	90	5,518
Do from 1st Jan. to 16th Aug.	240,105	1,015,863	1,169,140

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for 8 days..		60,740	29,360
Do. from 1 Jan. to 16 Aug.	8.	2,765,232	5,360,131
Linseed for 8 days.....	7,012	25,432	39,706
Do. from 1 Jan. to 16 Aug.	967,581	1,834,623	1,962,036
Rapeseed for 8 days	15,621	9,715	9,801
Do. from 1 Jan. to 16 Aug.	701,231	1,483,231	1,588,144
Gingellyseed for 8 days.....	3,001	733	13,547
Do. from 1 Jan. to 16 Aug.	1,306,464	1,343,409	1,340,947

Receipts at various growths of Cotton at Bombay during the week compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish, Barsee and Nugur ...	...	...	35	67156	344872	110181	412333
Berar	237	63	293	31606	119582	41876	128446
				76517	450949	128362	614433
Total Oomras...	237	63	451	175279	915403	281219	1155212
Hingunghat	...	...	...	5646	9630	7645	12468
Dholleras	...	...	...	25727	27245	55398	316947
Broach	...	...	120	19225	15311	41396	122594
Compta & Dharwar.	53	15	673	60338	124923	73458	136315
Westerns	..	..	381	22803	13343	24409	18044
Bengals	..	..	...	180653	222547	221518	263302
Sind	..	..	...	18659	7006	26196	7323
Persian	..	..	104	10601	191	12115	259
American.....	..	..	...	16061	2139	19927	2872
Egyptian	..	..	...	8222	2895	11765	2981
Other Sorts	49	14	129	5783	19	6883	22
Total ...	339	97	1868	550004	1696655	883233	2039517

Summary of arrivals of produce into Bombay during the week :—

	Total Thursday's Receipts.	Total Receipts for the week	Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900	Total Receipts for period in 1899
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	4195	59639	1622234	4209755
Linseed	348	1071	631700	1839778
Rapeseed	553	1479	534292	1681313
Gingellyseed ...	17	435	240105	1015863
Poppyseed	...	1859	407292	521857
Groundnuts ...	...	1470	40145	13455
Castorseed ...	915	6055	357699	70139
Rice	1431	105461	10453222	2517635
Myrabollams...	...	61	a250699	b..... 1

a Since 1st April 1900. b Not recorded.

Current Quotations of local made piece goods and yarns on Friday, 17th August 1900.

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET :—Steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.ps.as.cts.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·50
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6·75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Domestics	15 to 27	57 to 66	8 to 16	6·75 to 7·50
Do	27 to 37	57 to 72	14 to 26	6·75 to 7·25
Chadders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·50 to 7·00
Do	54 to 72	4 to 6	1 1-2 to 4	6·50 to 7·00
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·00 to 7·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·00 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties.....	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-3 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders.	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·00 to 7·75
Sooti-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·50 to 8·00
Checks.	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·50 to 7·00
Towels and Napkins (Different sizes).....				7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET :—Quiet.

Twist.	No.	6s Mule, As.	4 3-8 to 4 3-4 per lb.
,, ...	,, 8s	,, ,,	4 1-2 ,, 4 7-8 ,,
,, ...	,, 10s	,, ,,	4 5-8 ,, 5 ,,
,, ...	,, 12s	,, ,,	4 3-4 ,, 5-1-8 ,,
,, ...	,, 16s	,, ,,	5 1-4 ,, 5 1-2 ,,
,, ...	,, 20s	,, ,,	5 3-8 ,, 6 ,,
,, ...	,, 24s	,, ,,	6 ,, 6 1-4 ,,
,, ...	,, 30s	,, ,,	6 3-4 ,, 7 1-8 ,,
,, ...	,, 40s	,, ,,	7 3-4 ,, 8 1-4 ,,

BANK OF MADRAS,

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 11th August :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up.....	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 23,01,003-3-1	44,12,403	1	3
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 16,11,399-13-11			
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches...	278,88,035	3	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	70,686	1	9
Sundries	3,45,340	8	10
Total.....	408,15,865	15	7

ASSETS.

Government Securities.....	72,56,494	5	11
Other authorised Investments	6,53,666	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	43,12,110	1	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities.....	66,78,810	10	10
Bills discounted and purchased	4,69,78,798	14	11
Balances with other Banks	7,29,778	6	3
Bullion	2,845	14	9
Dead Stock	9,64,545	4	2
Stamps.....	10,911	5	2
Sundries	65,767	7	4
	253,71,801	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	154,43,364	2	7
Total...Rs.	408,15,865	15	7

Including 25,496 1-2 Sovereigns Rs. 3,82,447 8-0.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 172·8 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	400	500	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	23	29	...	52
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	9 343	12,751	31	22,125
Total for 24 weeks ...	9,743	13,251	31	21,025
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	401	1,959	1	2,361
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	114	..	137
Total to corresponding date do.	9,191	10,628	42	19,861

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,461
Increase to date ..... ,, 3,164

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 491 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	85,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	181	583	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	1,72,930	64,53,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks ...	2,57,000	67,23,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,973	2,39,133	1,376	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	193	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	3,02,279	67,91,554	93,230	84,32,946

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,716
Increase to date ..... ,, 6,96,539

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,200	7,700	...	10,900
Or per mile of Railway	59	142	...	201
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	87,052	1,17,707	2	2,01,761
Total for 24 weeks.	90,252	1,25,407	2	2,15,661
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,721	663	...	2,384
Per mile of Ry. do.	74	28	...	102
Total to corresponding date do.	1,721	663	...	2,384

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 8,516
Ditto to date ..... ,, 2,13,277

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Java, perfect. Via Banjoa, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Saigon, perfect. Via Labuan, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cape Town, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE (4 TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MCVICAR—August 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert McVicar, of a son.

MARRIAGE

ALEXANDER—BRIMBLE—August 9, at Peshawar, by the Rev C Mayhew, Chaplain of Peshawar, Hugh Maunsell Alexander, Sergeant, Commissariat Department, son of Henry Robert Taylor Alexander, Esq., to Kathleen Brimble, daughter of late Conductor Michael Durr, Commissariat Department.

DEATH.

JAMES—August 9, at Sylverton, Mussoorie, of chronic pneumonia and pleurisy, John Owen Nix James, Survey of India (retired), aged 71 years and 3 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

AN interesting book by Major F. D. Baillie is published by Archibald Constable, Westminster. It reproduces his letters as a correspondent to the "Morning Post," illustrated by sketches that appeared in the enterprising, "Daily Graphic," and it is dedicated to the writer's old regiment, the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, four of whom were serving in Mafeking. Although public interest in the South African war is on the wane and China fills the mind of Europe now, this Diary will be a welcome epitome of the months spent by the gallant beleaguered force in Mafeking. It may not have the verve and the picture-writing which distinguished G. W. Steevens' war letters, but it has the strength of actuality, and mirrors the events, or the lack of them, that marked the anxious days as they lengthened out in Mafeking almost beyond the limit of human endurance. The defences up to October 13—the first three days of the war—only consisted of "a few breast-works, wagons drawn across the ends of roads leading on to the market square, and a few strands of barbed wire fastened up on those points." As time went on the garrison had to strengthen and extend these defences. The perimeter of Mafeking was between five and six miles, and within that circle were about fifteen hundred white men, seven thousand natives in the stadt, and five hundred of the location. The defences were the railway line and armoured train on the north-west. Fort Victoria manned by railway volunteers came next, trenches at the north end of the stadt, occupied at night by the Protectorate regiment. At intervals in these trenches gradually forts arose and extended from point to point round the town. The force at the command of Colonel Baden-Powell was made the most of, and wherever possible forts were erected or enlarged. Armoured trucks with Nordenfeldts, supplemented the armoured train which was for ever making excursions. Bomb-proofs were constructed everywhere, traverses erected at the end of streets, trenches giving cover led from every portion of the town, so that it was possible to walk round Mafeking through without being exposed to aimed fire. Telephones were established in all the defences, thus saving the sniping of orderlies who could ill be spared. The first bombardment on 23rd October was cheerily forestalled, Lieutenant Murchison, who afterwards shot Mr. Parslow, the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent, laying his gun on the enemy's seven-pounder, which could be distinctly seen, and no sooner did the puff of smoke come from their gun than his answered, and that gun was out of action for a considerable period. At the end of the morning, the second Boer gun was rendered useless for the time and firing ceased. But day followed day, and brought renewed fighting, sorties, feints of attack, and a dogged determination to slog on until relief came.

On the 18th November, the entry in the Diary is "To-day is the beginning of the end, I hope. Cronje's lager to the south-west is breaking up and trekking south." But six months of the siege, and the sniping and the salutes of "Creaky," the Boer's long-lived ninety-four pounder, the 2 periodicity of whose firing the garrison learned to dodge, and a steady and continuous musketry fire had to be endured. As Major Baillie said "the whole thing resolved itself into a matter of patience, our turn is coming soon. For if we cannot get out, neither they nor three times their number can get in." The hospital arrangements were admirable, and though one ninety-four pounder went through the hospital, killing a little native boy and wrecking a ward, shells were falling round it, and one bullet hit an already wounded patient, the work of nursing went on calmly. The Kaffirs had a building to themselves, but they preferred being treated and returning to their own homes. Their power of endurance was wonderful. One was shot through the lung by a Martini bullet, but he roared with laughter when it was extracted, did not die, and keeps the bullet as a memento. None but the good shots of the garrison were allowed to go out sniping, as the ammunition was too precious to be wasted, it had to be kept for short range firing in case of assault. The armoured train in the early days of the siege did good work, either alone or supported by a squadron, steaming out pluckily in the direction of the Boer lagger, which lay eight miles N. N. E. of the town. On one occasion the train and the squadron having ventured too far, two orderlies were sent to tell them to fall back, one on a bicycle and the other on horse-back. The cyclist was captured, but the other looked in vain for the squadron to warn them, he rode up to the Boers and was fired upon, then galloped along the front and rear of his men without seeing them, gave his message to the armed train, but although he was twice within thirty yards of those he sought he could not find them. So effectually does khaki merge its colour in that of the withered veldt. His horse was shot and he got back to Mafeking on an engine. In that fight two cousins, Irishmen, who had joined not for pay, but for patriotism, were shot from a tree through the head, and killed by the same Dutchman. This marksman dropped a paper and was seen by another private who promptly avenged his companions by picking off the Boer. Sunday was kept tacitly as a day of truce and no fighting went on. After a case of firing on an ambulance and a letter of remonstrance to General Cronje from Colonel Baden-Powell, a landau and pair arrived bringing Dr. Pirow, Cronje's doctor, to lunch. He explained that the firing on the Red Cross was a mistake and chatted pleasant. He did not go back empty-handed but took some whisky and beer to General Cronje.

The Boer shelling was persistent, in two days the four corners of the square had been knocked off, and meal-times were chosen as appropriate hours for shelling the hotels. The convent, a two-storeyed conspicuous building had to be abandoned early in the siege, and was utterly destroyed eventually. The race for shelter when "Creaky" fired was exciting. The look-out men rang so many strokes when the gun was loaded, so many when pointed, three strokes for the town, six when when pointed off it. But the Boers observed their system and frustrated it by firing at uncertain intervals after the gun was pointed, and though the look-out rang a bell then, the time was barely sufficient to take cover, and these odd shells were mostly those that killed. The arrival of runners or carrier-pigeons with letters was an important and welcome event, though disappointing to some, like Major Hanbury-Tracey who had only a money-lender's circular and a bill re-addressed from his diggings at home for his share. On Sundays church-going, polo sports and rest were the order of the day. The telescope revealed parties of Dutch ladies being shown "Creaky" and her antics, the Boer gunners elevating, depressing, levelling her in every direction, but not firing her as it was Sunday. Baden-Powell utilised the day occasionally for making a brave show of lancers—old cavalry soldiers, whom he armed—who rode all round the town and impressed the Boers leading them to expect that a surprise attack was being prepared for them. One Sunday they had an agricultural and baby show. Sergeant Brady's baby taking the prize, and Mr. Minchin's foal born during the siege was best in his line. On another the Boers sent for Corporal Currie, who conscientiously spent his week-days trying to slay them, to translate a note they had received. They offered him tobacco and were kindly, patted him on the back, calling him a "freundlich kerl," and told him they were sick of the siege, thought it waste of time, which would be better spent ploughing. At last on the 15th May, the relief column was within "shouting distance," the garrison fought and fired at all they could, mad with joy and excitement, and on the following day the advance guard of the relieving force marched in. But the enthusiasm of the besieged had somewhat died away, and a passer-by when told by Major Karri-Davis that he was the advance guard, said calmly "oh! yes, I heard you were knocking about," which to say the least sounded ungrateful. Later, the crowd went mad again, the Boers having had too much of the relieving force executed a smart movement, broke up, and dispersed like magic. The garrison were dirty, ragged, but joyous and bubbling over with joy and loyalty, and a solemn thanksgiving service was offered on Saturday, 19th May, at the cemetery, closing with three volleys fired over the gallant dead.

THE French suggestion that in the Federation of Australia a new nation is born and a second United States of America in its inception, was strenuously rejected at a recent meeting in London of the British Empire League. If, said Lord Brassey who, with the Duke of Devonshire, was one of the principal speakers, there were any appr

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

THE SHANGHAI DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, AUG. 17

The Allies have captured Changchiawan with slight loss.

500 Chinese were killed and the rest fled.

Admiral Remy telegraphs that the occupation of Tungchow took place on the 12th instant.

[Tunchau and Changkiakwan is the modern way of spelling the names of these places, according to the system of the Royal Geographical Society as well as the Foreign and Colonial offices. They stand almost opposite each other, one on either bank of the Peiho, the former being in a straight line with Peking and only ten miles, as the crow flies, from the Legations.]

Admiral Seymour having instructed our troops lying off Shanghai to proceed North, thereupon the Foreign Consuls cabled home that the withdrawal of the Indian troops would endanger Shanghai but arguing the immediate landing of other foreign troops.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

Sir Chich Chen Lo Feng Luh, Chinese Minister in London, says that the Shanghai difficulty has been settled by the landing of a small force only.

REPORTED ARMISTICE.

It is reported at New York that Japan has arranged for an armistice between China and the Powers on condition that the Ministers at Peking are delivered safely.

AMERICAN REPLY TO LI-HUNG-CHANG.

The Washington Cabinet replying to an appeal made by Li-Hung-Chang, has signified its willingness to accept an armistice if the Ministers and others are safely delivered up, and to suspend hostilities thereafter with a view to negotiating for peace.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

ENTRY OF THE ALLIES INTO PEKING.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The Allies entered Peking unopposed on the 15th and the Legations have been relieved.

BRITISH TRANSPORTS RECALLED TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The British transports which left Shanghai for the North were recalled at Wusung by a torpedo destroyer which was sent after them.

A CHINESE SCHEME FRUSTRATED.

The Allied Forces reached Hosiwu just in time to prevent the completion of elaborate canals which would have drained the Peiho River and thus prevented the Allies advancing.

The Bengal Lancers had two sowars wounded in charging through some millet crops, ten feet high.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Nurani and Rewa have arrived at Hongkong and the former has proceeded to Taku.

AMERICAN CAVALRY FOR CHINA.

A negro cavalry regiment has sailed from San Francisco for China.

THE FOREIGN CONSULS RELENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 17.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, August 16 :—

Owing to continued objections on the part of the Viceroy, stimulated, as is believed, by the secret instigations of some of the Consuls of jealous Powers, Admiral Seymour under instructions from the Home Government has given orders for the unlanded Indian troops at Shanghai to proceed north.

This step has created a panic amongst British banks and mercantile houses at Shanghai, and urgent cablegrams have been sent to Lord Salisbury pointing out what consequences are likely to arise if troops are not landed for the protection of the foreign settlements and urging him earnestly to reconsider his decision and cable instructions for the landing of the Indian Contingent.

The Foreign Consuls, now thoroughly awakened to the dangerous situation likely to be created by their jealous opposition to the landing of British troops for protective purposes, have at last withdrawn all opposition and express their readiness to concur with the British proposal.

Admiral Seymour is now awaiting a despatch from his Government in reply to representations of the British community at Shanghai, and it is confidently anticipated he will receive instructions giving him a free hand to land troops.

Sir Pertab Singh, who goes to China in personal command of the 1st Jodhpur Lancers, will be accompanied by two of his nephews. As the Maharajah of Bikanir goes with his own corps there will thus be four Indian Princes serving with the Imperial Service Troops. The Maharajah of Alwar is yet too young to go on service. His regiment of infantry will leave Calcutta in the Nawab and the Wardha, sailing respectively on the 27th and 30th instant.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL GASELEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

General Gaselee telegraphs from Chefoo on the 15th August :—

Matao, 11th—Arrived this morning here, early after a most trying night march. The troops of all nationalities are suffering severely from the heat. Ten of our horses died yesterday from the effects of the sun. The enemy is believed to be in strength north of Changchiawan. No further news from the Legations.

General Gaselee telegraphs from Chefoo, 11th August.—I have crossed the river Peiho to the left bank. I advance by Yangtsun and expect opposition en route.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sobraon, with the homeward mails of 11th instant, arrived here at 8 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Indus left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 5 p. m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 17th inst., via Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 7-8
Bar Silver	28 1-10

The sum of about £700,600 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £30 900,000, Increase £500,000 ; Public Deposits £3,330,000, Decrease £2 500,000 ; Other Deposits £42 100,000, Increase £4,200,000 ; Other Securities £30,100,000, Increase £1,200,000 ; Notes and Gold £32,400,000, Increase £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 57 per cent. of the Liabilities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PRETORIA CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The court-martial at Pretoria on those charged with conspiring to kidnap Lord Roberts has commenced.

Lieutenant Cordua, lately of the State Artillery, is the first to be tried and has pleaded guilty.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The evidence given by the informers at the Pretoria court-martial shows that Lieutenant Cordua was the prime mover in the conspiracy. It was he that undertook to lead the rush and abduct Lord Roberts, afterwards delivering him to General Botha. Cordua expressed indifference as regards the oath of neutrality, as anyhow he could only be sent to Ceylon. The scheme appears to have been a foolhardy and ill-considered one.

THE FIELD-DAY AT ALDERSHOT.

DRASTIC CRITICISMS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Twenty-three thousand men took part in the Field-Day which was held at Aldershot yesterday in the presence of Lord Wolseley. The Commander-in-Chief afterwards criticized the operations in drastic terms.

General Buller has joined hands with General French's force.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

General Hunter, in advancing north, outflanked Commandant Olivier who was holding Spitzkop. The Boers retired.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

Speaking at a social function last Saturday in Colombo, H. E. the Governor of Ceylon referred to the presence of the Boer prisoners in the Colony. He said :—

I am thoroughly aware that some people are under the impression that I am responsible for the idea of bringing them here. That is quite incorrect. The idea emanated from Her Majesty's Government, who asked me whether I could take the responsibility and whether I could select a good locality and good climate in which to place them. I consulted H. E. the Major-General and the Executive Council, and then I replied in the affirmative. Now this is a responsibility which no sensible man would accept with a light heart, but in times of national necessity all these personal and comparatively trivial considerations must melt away and disappear. No expense was involved on the Colony, therefore I did not think it necessary to consult our Legislative Council, although if that body had been in Session at the time I should certainly have taken them into my confidence. But so well do I know the loyal sentiments which animate them, that I have no doubt that they would have heartily endorsed every action I took which would have been of the slightest assistance to Her Majesty's Government at such a time. (Applause.) Then I have heard many objections raised—since raised—to the step that has been taken. One of them is that the introduction of such a large body of men must raise the price of supplies, especially those provisions consumed chiefly by the Europeans and the Burghers. Well, I cannot be responsible for the tricks of trade, but all I can say is that the Major-General and myself will take every precaution that additional supplies required for these prisoners will be imported from abroad—(applause)—and therefore I see no reason whatever why these local supplies should rise in price. You must also remember that the introduction of this large body of men means that a good deal of money will be spent in the Colony, and already the Colony has benefited to a very large extent by the large expenditure on the preparations that have been going on. It has been said that the Government is pampering these prisoners of war. I am told that a correspondent writing to a local paper said that Government were importing most luxurious furniture from India for these prisoners. This is a most incorrect statement. It is one of those statements which sometimes emanate from people endowed with propensities utterly uncontrolled by conscientious scruples. There is no fear of pampering the prisoners of war. They will be treated exactly the same as our own soldiers, and they deserve that treatment. They are brave soldiers who have fought for their country, and therefore they deserve to be treated as soldiers. (Applause.) On the whole they have been generous enemies, and they have treated our prisoners well, and I do not think I have ever heard that any one of our prisoners endured a word of insult during their incarceration at Pretoria. It is said, of course, and I know, that they are not all Boers, and that they comprise Irish-Americans, and Europeans, and very harsh epithets have been applied to these men. Now I am not going to discuss the question whether the subjects of a neutral state are justified or not in fighting the battles of another; but I understand that these Europeans are all men of respectability—that most of them have been employed for some years by the Transvaal Government, and I have the word of officers that their conduct had been such that no officer or man had given the slightest trouble during the long voyage out to this island. (Applause.) But even were it not so these men are fallen at our feet and at our mercy, and surely the chivalrous and generous sentiments which ought to animate an intelligent and enlightened community should influence us to treat with respect men who are separated from mothers, wives, homes, children and sweethearts, and we should refrain from every word or sign which would inflame their aching wounds and, worse than all, retard for one moment the dawn of that bright day, which we all hope and pray for, when this dreadful war will be at an end, and peace will be proclaimed, when Boer and Englishman will live and work, and, perhaps, fight side by side under the British flag. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The batch includes a little coterie of seven Frenchmen, and one of this party dropped a bottle overboard from the s. s. Orient in the harbour with a note containing words to the following effect :—"We are seven Frenchmen, prisoners of war, on board the 'Orient,' and would like to see the Captain of the 'Thyra.'" Then followed the seven signatures. With the discovery of this possible attempt at arranging for an escape, the prisoners were at once sent below deck.

HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF OF THE CHINA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

The following are added to head-quarters Staff of the China Force :—Commanding Royal Artillery, Brigadier-General Pipon, with Brigade Major Captain F. H. Coxhead, Commanding Royal Engineers, Colonel Shone with Brigade Major J. G. Day.

The Commandant of the Line of Communications wires, Lienkuntan, 14th August :—It is reported that the Allied Forces are five miles from Peking. Telegraphic communication with Chefoo and the front is established. The enemy is now flying towards Pootingfu. The Legations are reported to be safe.

THE VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh is appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following additional appointments to the China Force are notified :—Special service officers on general duty in China—Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. McSwiney ; Major H. F. Goold Adams, R. A. ; Captain McSwiney, 7th Dragoons ; Captain E. C. Pottinger, R. A. ; Captain W. A. Harrison, R. E. ; Captain C. M. Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry ; and Lieutenant C. W. Hunter, R. E.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings, Resident of Indore, is granted two months' leave from the 1st proximo, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet officiating.

Captain E. Barnes from leave becomes Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Captain Bannerman, 1st Bombay Lancers, becomes Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Commeline.

CONGRATULATIONS ON BRITISH SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE QUEEN'S EXPRESSION OF GRATIFICATION.

A despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 12th July, is published, in which Lord George Hamilton states that he has laid before H. M. the Queen-Empress the congratulations on the success of British arms in South Africa, forwarded by H. E. the Viceroy from numerous Native Chiefs, public bodies, and private individuals throughout India. The despatch continues :—"I have now received her Majesty's commands to convey to your Excellency the expression of gratification with which H. M. the Queen-Empress has received these tokens of loyalty from every quarter of India from the ruling Princes of Native States, and from all classes of her loyal Indian subjects. At a time when many parts of the country are afflicted with famine, pestilence and drought her Majesty's subjects and Chiefs and people of the Protected States have alike hastened in spite of the prevailing distress to express their joyful sentiments on the occurrence of each success that has been achieved by the military forces of H. M. the Queen-Empress, and her Majesty cordially appreciates the spirit of union and devotion which has called forth their congratulations."

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 17.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—Meywar Bhil Corps—Lieutenant Robinson, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, vice Lieutenant Hunt, Indian Medical Service, detailed for duty with No. 51 Field Hospital.

28th Bombay Pioneers—Lieutenant Dougherty, officiating Double Company Officer, 7th Bombay Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd-Lieutenant Percy Smith, 20th Hussars ; and 2nd-Lieutenant S. H. Christy, 20th Hussars.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, and with the sanction of Government 2nd-Lieutenant Colley is directed to proceed to Malta to join the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, into which he has been promoted from 1st Battalion, Buffs (East Kent Regiment), travelling at public expense.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Grantham, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; and Major Sandwith, 8th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for the Staff Corps ; specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Lieutenant Benwall, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, for one year ; pension service, ninth year, commenced 10th October, 1899.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under leave rules for the Staff Corps ; leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; specified period to count from date of leaving India :—Lieutenant Sargent, Staff Corps, Double Company Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry, for six months ; pension service fourth year, commenced 4th August, 1900.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Sub-Conductor Duncan, Ordnance Department, for 12 months.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Royal Engineers —Lieutenant Goodwin, four months' extension, on medical certificate; 9th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Showbridge, for four days (from 4th to 6th August, 1900) in extension of leave granted ; 10th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Fitz A. Stewart for two months, on medical certificate ; Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon Barker for 6 months, on medical certificate.

THE COMING CENSUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

A Resolution in the Home Department is published providing for the enumeration of cantonments and troops on the march and beyond the frontier in the coming Census. Native followers will be enumerated by the regimental Munshi or other official. Regiments on the march will halt on the Census day. Cantonment funds will bear the cost of the enumeration, Government tabulating the results and providing the schedules.

CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

To-day's Cantonments' cholera returns show nineteen admissions and eight deaths, the regiments reporting fresh cases being the 28th Punjab Infantry, 4th Hussars, 23rd Madras Infantry, 1st Cheshires, 1st Lincolns, 24th Madras Infantry, 3rd Madras Lancers and 23rd Battery, R. F. A.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The following are permitted to leave India on transfer :—Lieutenants Terry, 1st Royal West Surreys, Kennedy, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, and Fulton, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, for England ; Captain Richardson, 1st East Yorkshires, for South Africa ; Lieutenants Day, 1st Royal Warwickshire, and Middleton, 2nd York and Lancasters, and Lance-Sergeant Colley, 1st East Kents, for Malta ; and Lieutenants De. Ge, 2nd East Lancashires, and Challenor, 2nd Connaught Rangers, for Crete.

Captain Drake-Brockmans, officiating Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Troops, has been recalled to duty.

Captain Low has resigned his A.-D.-C-ship to Sir Robert Low.

NEW TELEGRAPH WIRE FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS.

Orders for the erection of the new telegraph wire from Bombay to Madras required in connection with the abnormal traffic with the Far East were given on 7th July. The work was commenced on the 15th idem and completed on the 14th August—a remarkable performance, the distance being about 800 miles.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUG. 8.

The unexpected news of the sudden death of the Honourable Mr. J. Nugent was received here with deep regret in all quarters. The public offices and schools were ordered to be closed out of respect to his memory. In Mr. Nugent the Kolhapur Darbar has lost a good friend and a strong and able adviser. He often visited Kolhapur during the past three years and frequently helped the Darbar with his sound advice in matters of vital importance to the State. His loss will be regarded as a personal one by his Highness the Maharajah.

The rain up to this time is all that could be desired and now there are signs of a break which will be welcome. The river was much swollen and there is water all over the plain. The winter crops are therefore safe. The present crops are also in a fairly good condition and the general prospect is bright.

The number of the poor who go about begging for food is daily increasing. The American Mission has started famine relief work and give besides help to the poor in their mission compound. This mission had its share of the corn brought by the Quito, which is distributed to the poor on certain days of the week. The number of the grateful recipients is some times as many as five thousand in the day. This proves the poverty of the people round Kolhapur.

Famine rates rule the market. Rangoon rice is the principal article of consumption and other grains such as jowari, etc., are imported from the Mysore Districts. It appears old and is said to be inferior in quality and taste to what grows here. The landowners in the country have grain but are withholding it for fear of failure in the next crop.

The health of the town is generally good but dysentery and similar complaints are increasing and some times some of the fatal cases are put down to cholera.

A committee of three State officials, called the "Retrenchment Committee," has been appointed by the Darbar to feel its way towards reducing the public expenditure. It is said that more than fifty questions have been addressed to the heads of departments with a request that the required information should be given in a specified time. The committee also inspects several of the offices and reports on the reforms which might tend to effect a saving.

Professor Balajee Prabhakar Modak, Professor of Science in the Rajaram College, retired this month. Kolhapur owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Modak for his services in the cause of education. When he joined the State Education Department there he was in the Infancy. He wrote a treatise on the History and Geography of the Kolhapur Territory, which is now taught in the vernacular schools of the State. His works on chemistry in Marathi and the Ancient History of the Karnatik and Kolhapur, prove the zeal with which he devoted himself to the cause of education. Mr. Modak is the author of about twenty volumes of useful Marathi publications. Of the Industrial and Instructive Exhibitions held in Kolhapur in days past, Mr. Modak was either the organizer or the moving spirit. He supplied to the "Gazeteer" historical and other useful notes. The Rajaramians presented him a shawl as their parting gift at a public meeting held for that purpose. Most of the officers now in the State service have been educated by Mr. Modak who is both liked and respected by them all.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR DAVISON, Durham Light Infantry, has been recommended for the command of the Ceylon Boer Prisoners' Camp on a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month.

Captain Thomas, 24th Madras Infantry, officiates as D. A. A. G. Madras District, vice Captain Jackson, who rejoins his regiment, the 28th Madras Infantry, proceeding to China.

It is proposed to transfer Nos. 1, 2 and 3 temporary barracks at Shahjehanpur to the local Government for accommodation of police, on condition that they are kept in proper order, and will be made over again whenever required.

The following is a list of hired transports (for China) in numerical order, numbered 1 to 39 :—Palamcotta, Nerbudda, Nairang, Itinda, Uganda, Umta, Itaura, Zibenghia, Nuddea, Warora, Patiala, Nawab, Wardha, Vadala, Nevassa, Sirsa, Urlana, Pentacottah, Matiana, Ballarat, Virawa, Duke of Portland, Nowshera, Islanda, Carthage, Upada, Zamania, Ula, Lawada, Nankin, Nurani, Rewa, Fultala, Nizam, Fazilka, Ujina, Sunda, Mantua, City of Cambridge.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE PARSEES LEAD.

YESTERDAY morning the annual contest between Bombay Presidency and the Parsee Cricketers commenced in the presence of a dense throng of spectators, whose numbers gradually increased until in the afternoon they must have mustered ten thousand. All Bombay—from their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote downwards—assembled on the Maidan to pay homage to the cricket champions of England and India, while from all sides of the ground the friends and admirers of both encouraged their neighbours with stimulating cheers. The teams have met on fifteen previous occasions, the result being that the Presidency claim a balance of four matches, three having been left unfinished. The match is always enjoyable, for the Parsees have some attractive batsmen, several rare good bowlers, and they are eleven keen fielders. The English team included Captain Douglas, who has played for Surrey, Captain Greig, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Varsity men, Mr. Bosworth-Smith, who has successfully appeared for Middlesex, Lieutenant Wood, whose brilliant performances at Sandhurst are well-known throughout the Army, and the remainder are all sound players. It is certainly a stronger batting team than has ever been got together before ; its weakness is in bowling—the lack of a good fast trundler. The Parsees were weakened by the absence of Gagrat and Mistri, the latter being the best man the Parsees possess. The weather was very trying to the players, and it is rather a curious phenomenon that in India a well-set batsman does not hesitate to call for a drink, whereas in England a man who wants but a few runs to complete "the coveted three figures" would not imperil the swift directness of his glance for all the nectars that were ever dreamed of in Parnassian shades. Among the varied annals of cricket there is more than one record of a batsman who purposely "got himself out" in order to enjoy the luxury of a drink ; but the instances are innumerable in which, on his own admission, he was out because he had had one. The spectators found the scoring cards delivered by the General Agency on behalf of Watson's Dundee Whisky helpful in enabling them to follow the details of the game.

The Parsees were fortunate in winning the toss, and luck was on their side all through the day. Their innings realised 147, the chief contributors being Billimoria and Mody, who scored 48 and 46 respectively. Both were missed. Billimoria in the first over he received, and Mody twice before his score was 20 and again later, and if the chances offered had been taken we think the Parsees would have been out for less than a hundred. Tomkins, as a wicket-keeper, was a complete failure, for he not only missed these catches but also one given by D. Kanga when he had only made four. With this exception the work of the Englishmen in the field only deserves highest praise. Billimoria batted in a very cramped style before tiffin, but afterwards he played with a vigour which contrasted vividly with the colourless play prior to the adjournment. His partnership with Mody, who, although lucky, batted very steadily and made runs when other batsmen failed, was invaluable to his side, and in a lesser way Pochkhana showed up well. Wood and Greig found the wicket in their favour and they utilised their opportunities. The batting of the Presidency was a sorry exhibition and from beginning to end was little better than a procession. When Greig and Douglas were together there was some hope, but the former was out in a very unsatisfactory way. The wicket kicked, and a bumping ball, which he did not attempt to play, just touched the top of the handle of his bat and was taken in the slips. There is no doubt Mehta and Bulsara were considerably helped by the state of the ground but they bowled finely, while they were backed up by magnificent all round fielding. Pochkhana brought off a splendid running catch, and the catch with which Billimoria got rid of Bosworth-Smith was marvellous. There is no doubt it was a Parsee day, in saying which we do not desire to detract from the honour which their meritorious display has earned. At one period of the game it seemed as if the Presidency would not save the follow-on, and id that case defeat would have been almost certain. As it is, they are nearly 100 runs behind, and if the Parsees put another hundred and declare, the Englishmen will find it difficult to make a draw. It will interest and comfort many of the twenty-two players to remind them that many other celebrated men have failed in these matches. There is no match in India so famous for wrecking reputations of batsmen and bowlers, and those who failed can take heart and hope for better things to-day. Appended are the details of play.

The only alteration in the English team was the substitution of Duncan for Champain, who is suffering from fever. The Parsees won the toss, and of course batted first. D. Kanga and Mody opening the innings, a start being made at a quarter-past eleven. Raikes sent down the first over to Kanga, and off the last ball the batsman made a fine square leg boundary. Greig bowled from the Market end, his first effort being a maiden. Both bowlers were apparently helped by the ground, and Kanga just managed to touch a ball which broke away past his legs. Mody opened his account with a similar stroke, and ten went up after 15 minutes' play. Kanga had now to face Greig, and from the second ball he gave an easy chance at the wicket, but Tomkins allowed the ball to go through his hands. Mody made the first genuine hit, an off-drive to the boundary, and Kanga then cut Greig past point, and in the same over put him away to leg. Mody, after narrowly escaping being bowled, put Greig through the slips for three, and 30 appeared on the board before the game had been in progress half-an-hour. The same batsman put up a ball dangerously near Greig in Raikes' next over, but both men found Greig difficult to play. Kanga left at 34, being taken in the slips by Greig, off a bumping ball from Wood, who took Raikes' end. H. Kanga, the young player who made a distinguished debut last year, succeeded his brother, and opened his account with a straight drive off Wood, who bowled a good length. A period of very slow cricket followed, the bowlers being backed up by very smart fielding. Wood imparted a little sensation to the play, as Homee Kanga only preserved his wicket by a fluke, and Mody gave a desperate hard chance of caught and bowled to Wood, who just failed to bring it off. Kanga did not survive his luck for long, as in playing forward to Greig, he spooned a ball into Bond's hands at mid-off. Karaka was Mody's new partner, but he did not shape in promising style to Greig, against whom he successfully survived an appeal for l-b-w. Wood who continued to keep a splendid length, occasionally made the ball get up awkwardly, and off a bumping ball Mody was missed behind the wicket, a mistake which Tomkins repeated in Wood's next over. Fifty went up after an hour and ten minutes' play, the last 20 having taken forty minutes to compile—a state of things flattering to the attack. Another wicket fell immediately afterwards, Karaka being taken by Bosworth-Smith at point. Billimoria was warmly welcomed as he walked to the vacant wicket, and immediately saw Mody receive another life at the hands of the wicke.-keeper. The new-comer displayed a decided tendency to put his legs in front of Wood's deliveries, and he gave a sharp chance to Tomkins, who seemed absolutely incapable of taking the ball. Billimoria then placed Greig to leg for a trio and the next item of interest was smart fielding by Bond, Bosworth-Smith, and Douglas, Greig found the wicket exactly suited to his bowling, and was so cunning in pace and break that the batsmen found it very difficult to guard their wickets. At last Billimoria varied the monotony by hitting a full pitch to the boundary, and Mody pulled a ball wide of the off stump to long-on. Mody caused 70 to appear with a fine off-drive to the boundary, a stroke he repeated in the same over. Ten runs later a double change of bowling was resorted to, Sale going on for Greig and Bond displaced Wood. Runs began to come more freely and Billimoria mistimed a ball from Bond, but it fell just out of Douglas' reach. The total had only reached 95 when the adjournment for tiffin took place.

The game was resumed at 2-45, Greig bowling to Mody, who after scoring a single was tempted to slog to Greig and paid the penalty. This outgoing batsman contributed 46, which is two runs short of his previous highest score in a Presidency Match. He was missed three times at the wicket, but if he plays cricket long enough he will have his days of misfortune ; notwithstanding these blemishes he played well, and it must be remembered he had to bat against the bowling when it was at its best, and his partnership with Billimoria added 44 runs. Raja came next, and Wood almost bowled him. The century was reached the same over, during which Billimoria made a fine leg cut, and immediately afterwards Tomkins took Raja behind the wicket. The game now wore a more favourable appearance for the Presidency, five wickets being down for 105. Belgaumwalla, a new man, came next, but the runs came from Billimoria, who twice drove Wood to the boundary. Belgaumwalla survived an appeal for leg before, although everybody was under the impression the umpire had given him out. Billimoria twice got Greig to the boundary, but that bowler had the satisfaction of getting him caught in the slips in the same over, the total standing at 127. With the exception of a chance at the wicket before he had scored Billimoria played a very sound game, which was more vigorous after the adjournment. His previous highest score in Presidency cricket was 32, not out, and he is to be congratulated on a performance both meritorious and ornamental. The next wicket fell at 129, Belgaumwalla putting up a ball in the slips. Pochkhanawalla showed very good form, one of his hits going to the boundary, but immediately afterwards he appeared to receive a life at the hands of Tomkins. Khiras was caught and bowled by Wood at 144, letting in Bulsara, who immediately got that bowler through the slips for three. Having given a very difficult chance to Browne in the slips, he deposited the next ball safely into Wood's hands at cover slip. Mehta brought up the rear, but he lost Pochkhanawalla, who was brilliantly taken by Bosworth-Smith at point. The last seven wickets fell for an additional 51 runs, and the whole innings extended just under four hours.

THE PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

Douglas and Bosworth-Smith opened the game for the Presidency soon after four o'clock, Mehta bowling from the Market end and having as his vis-a-vis Bulsara. The commencement was anything but bright, as Bosworth-Smith after scoring two was brilliantly caught at point by Billimoria, who fell in securing the ball, and before another run had been made Jardine was bowled by Mehta, the ball coming in from outside the off stump. Greig received a hearty welcome all round the ground as he went to the wicket, and he opened his score by putting Mehta to the leg boundary. The wicket was evidently helping the bowlers, some of Bulsara's deliveries getting up rather dangerously. Greig cut a full pitch from Bulsara past point, but runs were difficult to make. Greig sent a ball dangerously near point, but Billimoria could only get the tips of his fingers to it, and Douglas made a somewhat unsafe stroke on the leg side. Twenty went up after half-an-hour's play, but immediately afterwards Greig was out to a catch in the slips. The crowd became frantic with delight, and with three wickets down for 24 the hopes of compiling a large score were not bright. Wood then joined Douglas and slowly the score reached 30. Douglas lost his wicket at this total, and if Bulsara had accepted a chance in the slips Wood also would have been out the next over. The delight of the native portion of the spectators knew no bounds when a few minutes afterwards Bond was smartly caught at point, the total being unchanged. The Europeans were resigned to anything that might happen, and it was a relief when Sale, the next man, drove Mehta to the boundary. The joy was short-lived for Bulsara clean-bowled Wood in his next over. The field spread out when Duncan went to the wicket, and everybody hoped for some big hitting. Another pause ensued as Sale was out to a magnificent running catch by Pochkhana. Ten runs were required to save the follow-on when Browne went in, and he soon scored six off Bulsara, a fine cut being deservedly applauded by the crowd. Duncan saved the follow-on, but immediately afterwards Browne fell to Mehta—caught and bowled. The next over saw Bulsara find Duncan's wicket, and directly afterwards Tomkins spooned a ball to point. The innings had lasted an hour and a quarter, and realised 51, thus leaving the Parsees with a useful lead of 96 runs.

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

Mr D D Kanga, c Greig, b Wood	15
Mr D E Mody, b Greig	46
Mr H Kanga, c Bond, b Greig	6
Mr Karaka, c Smith, b Wood	0
Mr Billimoria, c Browne, b Greig	48
Mr D Raja, c Tomkins, b Wood	5
Mr Belgaumwalla, c Jardine, b Wood	5
Mr K K Kharas, c and b Wood	4
Mr Pochkhanawalla, c Smith, b Wood	11
Mr M Bulsara, c Wood, b Greig	3
Mr A H Mehta not out	0
Extras	6
Total	147

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Capt A P Douglas, c Kharas, b Bulsara	10
Lieut E N Bosworth-Smith, c Billimoria, b Mehta	2
Mr M R Jardine, b Mehta	0
Capt J G Greig, c Raja, b Mehta	11
Lieut M D Wood, b Bulsara	6
Capt Bond, c Billimoria, b Bulsara	0
Mr E Sale, c Pochkhana walla, b Bulsara	6
Mr Duncan, b Bulsara	7
Lieut H E Browne, c and b Mehta	7
Capt Tomkins, c Billimoria, b Mehta	0
Mr E B Raikes, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES—1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Raikes	1	1	10	0
Greig	29	11	56	4
Wood	21	5	51	6
Bond	5	0	10	0
Sale	1	1	8	0

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
A Mehta	17	6	28	5
M Bulsara	16	7	21	5

THE BOMBAY HINDU ORPHANS' FUND.

At the Novelty Theatre, last night, the Morbi Arya Subodh Theatrical Company performed one of their Gujerati plays, called "Chandraha as," in aid of the Bomby Hindu Orphans' Fund. There was a large audience, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote being among those present. The Fund owes its origin to the exertions of Messrs. Ruttonsey Mulji and Virji Valji, who in the beginning of the present year raised a sum of Rs. 9, 411 for the purpose of giving relief to the famine-stricken people who immigrated to Bombay from Kathiawar. The fund having been started the two gentlemen communicated with the Government, with the result that two relief works were commenced at Thana, where it was arranged to employ the refugees. A kitchen was also opened for the purpose of feeding those of the destitute people, who were too old or otherwise physically unfit to work. The relief works were closed in the middle of June, and the men and women receiving relief were sent back to their native country. It was then found that a number of orphan children had been left unprovided for, and the matter having been brought to the notice of Mr. Ruttonsey he undertook to maintain them from the balance of the fund which amounted to Rs. 2,535. A temporary orphanage was opened in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, but the amount in hand being insufficient to meet the charges which were daily increasing it was found necessary to devise means of augmenting the fund. The proprietors of the Morbi Arya Subodh Theatrical Company were approached, who generously agreed to give a performance in aid of the Fund. The sum raised by the entertainment last evening is about Rs. 5,000.

Their Excellencies arrived at the theatre at about half-past nine o'clock, when they were received at the entrance by Messrs. Ruttonsey Mulji, Karsondas Chhabildas Lalubhoy, Dwarkadas Dharamsi, and Kalyandas Morarji, members of the reception committee, and conducted to their seats.

On the conclusion of the first act, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, in thanking Lord and Lady Northcote for their presence that evening, referred to the liberal contributions made by them to the Bombay Famine Fund and their various acts of charity at Poona.

Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji then gave an account of the fund from its commencement, and said, that the orphanage would be named after her Excellency Lady Northcote.

H.E. the Governor, in a brief speech, thanked those present for the cordial welcome given to Lady Northcote and himself. He said that Mr. Karsondas in his speech had spoken in far too eulogistic terms of the very small tokens of sympathy, which Lady Northcote and himself had been able to give to those who had been and who were now afflicted by the terrible scourges of pestilence and famine. He would say that those tokens, slight as they were, proceeded from the most genuine feelings on their part for those sufferers, and he would add that they had been repaid, and far more than repaid, for any little thing which they had been able to do. In conclusion, his Excellency thanked the promoters of the fund as well as the proprietors of the Theatrical Company, who had promptly come forward to further the cause of the poor orphans. (Applause.)

Their Excellencies having been garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers, left the place at about 11 p.m.

NOTES FROM BROACH.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Broach on Thursday last, says :—The rain has stopped since last night ; the sky has cleared ; and we have had sunshine. The floods had likewise subsided. Green grass is plentiful ; still during the last week 350 head of cattle are said to have died in Broach Zillah. Unless rain holds off for about a fortnight, there is a fear of the seeds sown in the ground being washed off ; and the crops will thereby suffer. The fall of rain has been 22 inches and 23 cents in all.—Kanyalal Mohunlal, a man from Bombay, is said to have made away with a box, containing pearl earrings, the property of a local vakil, named Narbheram Jivanram. He was arrested at the railway station, and being placed before Khan Bahadur Hosh walla, the latter framed a charge against him under Section 380. A Borah has come here from Indore in search of Kanyalal who, he says, has misappropriated his pearls, of the value of Rs. 5,000.—It is said that Mr. Parvatishanker Manishanker Bhat, a vakil of the court here, has been appointed Munsiff at Godhra.—Last year Mr. Ardesir Dosabhoy and others of this city were appointed the liquor farmers of Nadoda State, for a term of three years, at Rs. 1,20,000 per year ; but the farm has now been taken away from them and given to the old farmer, Hormusjee Ruttonjee, for certain reasons.—On the

or German there is a solid value; to learn either enables a boy to entertain wider ambitions; that he will go to the trouble of learning a language that will be of no more use to him than Sanscrit is to a Hindu, or Anglo-Saxon to an Englishman, seems to me doubtful. In any case, if Esse ceases to be spoken, it has been written it has a literature, and it will not, therefore, die any more than Greek or Latin has died.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE hundred miles race for the Carwardine Cup was decided last Saturday on the Crystal Palace track, when, out of a large representative entry of amateurs, F. D. Frost secured the trophy. It was like a peep into old times to see the enthusiasm of the spectators who had mustered thickly round the enclosure, all eager to pick out the winner, but thwarted in their selection by the uncertainty of the issue, the race being anyone's right up to the last few miles. The running resolved between Frost, G. A. Olley, and W. B. Dudden, who at different stages of the race held the lead. At the close of the first hour Duddon led with 27 miles 300 yard to his credit, while at two hours he was also in front with over 54 miles of the distance covered, but at 3 hours Frost came to the fore, having covered 79 miles 290 yards. The 100 miles was finally covered by Frost in 3 hrs. 46 mins. 56 secs, Olley being second in 3 hrs. 48 mins. 21 secs., and Dudden third in 3 hrs. 9 mins. 53 secs.

The first Carwardine Cup has been won, and gossip is rampant as to whether Messrs. Carwardine & Co. will be forthcoming with another challenge trophy for competition amongst amateurs. Valued at 300 guineas, the Cup was originally put up in 1895 under the auspices of the Anerley Bicycle Club for competition amongst unlicensed riders in a twenty-four hours race, which C. C. Fontaine won with world's record honours. In 1896, the class of unlicensed riders being practically dead, the Anerley Club decided to throw the event open to amateurs only, and curtailed the distance to 100 miles, a decision it has materially assisted to make the race the important feature of the year's programme that it has been. The first amateur to have his name inscribed upon the Cup was F. D. Frost; A. H. Harris won in 1897; F. D. Frost in 1898; F. G. Crowly in 1899; and last Saturday F. D. Frost, by his third win made the cup his own property.

No doubt it requires a good deal of denial on the part of fast road riders to refrain from hanging on to passing motors, but the danger in connexion with the practice is such as to cause a wise man to let the opportunity for a fast spin behind perfect pacing, however inviting, slip by. Already several letters have appeared in the cycling press, drawing attention to accidents which have occurred to cyclists hanging on to motor cycles and motor cars, and a well known motorist has now added another warning. A motor was proceeding along a well frequented road at a fair speed with a gradually accumulated stream of cyclists behind. They were all moving along well and in apparent safety, when all at once without warning one of the electric wires of the motor broke causing the machine to quickly slow down. There was a scramble on the part of the cyclists to get out from behind the stopping car, but in the endeavour one was thrown so violently from his machine that he had to be carried away insensible. It is easy and very simple to hang on behind a motor car moving at a reasonable pace but it must be remembered that after all, the motor is a mechanical vehicle liable at any slight derangement to suddenly stop, and to anyone "hanging on" thus, be the cause of a terrible accident. As for the driver of the motor car in question points out, the practice is not only dangerous to cyclists, but imposes a great strain on the nerves of the driver.

Comment in regard to the late one thousand miles trial promoted by the Automobile Club is still being made, and one of the monthly magazines in commenting upon the trial, remarks that while it was successful in many ways, it was unsuccessful in one point, i.e. in so far that all the participants were disgusted at their filthy dust covered state. No one denies that the men were, owing to the immense amount of dust arising from the road, in a very bad plight, and there is also no doubt that their condition must have had a bad effect upon those who witnessed the passing of the cars and cycles, but it should be borne in mind that the nuisance was simply owing to such a large number of cars travelling in company, and that had the same cars been stretched out to a distance of say only one mile apart each there would have been but little more dust than that caused by an ordinary vehicle passing along the road, and even that dust would not have alighted on the drivers of the cars, who, in the thousand miles trial, were covered by the dust which arose from the closely preceding motors.

A feeling of satisfaction must rest over the members of the motor industry by reason of the progress made in the past time. In all directions one sees the vehicles of the new locomotion, while their "teuf, teuf" has grown familiar everywhere and has ceased almost to attract attention. The reports from the trade centres all tend to show that the industry is developing to one of great dimensions. Already in these early days of motoring the factories are working at high pressure, and in many cases employing day and night shifts. This flourishing state of affairs is brought about by the great demand for autocars, and as the orders are more than the factories can turn out many of the companies have intimated that their prices are to be raised, and in one case the increase is a matter of 12 1-2 per cent. Those who have been hesitating to order their motors under the assumption that the prices will be reduced in the near future, should realize that the present is the time to buy, before a further or more general increase in price takes place.

Among the thousands and tens of thousands of cyclists upon the roads remarkably few accidents are recorded. Indeed, the number is altogether out of proportion with the enormous total of riders. Cyclists on the whole are careful in their riding, and in the majority of cases the cause of accidents may be directly traced to sheer carelessness on the part of some pedestrian or driver. Only this week an accident occurred in the South of London which, though not terminating fatally, inflicted severe injuries on the unfortunate cyclist. He was passing a tram on his correct side of the roadway when one of those most reckless of drivers—a butcher—swung round the tram on the wrong side, dashed into the wheelman, and all but killed him on the spot. Cyclists and motorists are often pulled up before the bench on a charge of furious driving, but some of the drivers of the tradesmen's carts are far more deserving of retribution.

It is a scandal that the sentence of fourteen days imprisonment, which was recently inflicted on a Cardiff cyclist for furious driving has been upheld, a course which is tantamount to placing cycling offences on the same level as criminal offences of the worst kind, such as stealing, wife beating and so forth. Indeed one would not have to search far back to find that in many criminal cases much lighter and milder sentences have been meted out to the offenders than in the case under notice. The case of the Cardiff cyclist has naturally raised quite a storm of indignation in the cycling press, and although the Recorder has, as noted above, upheld the sentence it will be very curious indeed if the matter is not carried still further.

The time for cycle camps is now coming along, and once again Harrogate, Yorkshire, will at the forthcoming August bank holiday attract those ardent supporters, to say nothing of new-comers, to the pleasures of camp life. There must be something wonderfully entrancing about camp life, for years after year more men are found supporting the Harrogate fixture, which in this present instance promises to eclipse all forerunners. It is of course the manner in which the time is passed which must make or mar the enjoyment of a week under canvas. In cases such as at Harrogate where sports and pastimes occupy the time, it is obvious that open air life must be healthy and invigorating.

The strain and wear upon the tyres of motor-cycles and motor-cars being very much greater than that upon ordinary cycles, the Dunlop Co., has devoted unremitting attention to the conduct of exhaustive experiments, with the result of perfecting two classes of tyres especially for motor-cycles and light motor-cars.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, AUG. 15.

THE report that our present Governor is likely to return to Lisbon is confirmed by news received by the Mail, as the "Seculo," an influential journal of Portugal, states under date 18th ult, that his Excellency Colonel Eduardo Rodrigues Galliardo returns to Lisbon, as soon as he has completed his three years' service in the Colonies, and will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Senhor Raphael D'Andrade. As Colonel Galliardo governed Macao over two years and has been here four months, there are only a few months more remaining to complete his three years commission. Should his successor be Rear-Admiral Andrade, we shall have no cause to regret, as he made an excellent Governor for this Colony some few years back, and also was Governor-General of Mozambique.

The Home Government has conferred an annual pension of Rs. 2,500 on Senhor Commendador Nagar, who served as Secretary to the late Board of Revenue for more than thirty years, and was an exceedingly popular and just man.

Our Pangim harbour may now be considered to be open for navigation, as the sand-banks have commenced to give way. The 10th of August, on which date occurs the feast of S. Lorenzo, the titular name of the Church at Agvada, is kept up here with great solemnity, as from that date, it is generally believed, the sands which block our harbour entrance begin to clear away, and the first 'patimar," which enters get a prize. The Goanese have a habit of making and distributing on that day among their relatives and friends a sweet cake 'pepicos," which I had occasion to taste this year, having had some sent to me by an old lady-friend and really they are delicious with an aroma of saffron leaves, in which the 'pepicos" are enveloped. Your Goanese servants should introduce these cakes at the clubs and hotels, and I feel sure they will be highly appreciated.

The solemn Requiem Mass at the City church for the repose of the soul of the well-known Orientalist Dr. Gerson da Cunha was attended by a large number of the community, and at the end of the service a brilliant and pathetic funeral oration or pane gyric was delivered by the Deputy Surgeon-General Dr. Costa Alvares. Mrs. Da Cunha and her admirable daughters who lately returned from Italy and are now in your city, are expected here next month, prior to their return to Florence, where they are going to remain permanently in the beautiful Villa Cottage, lately purchased by the deceased doctor. It is rumoured that a public subscription is to be raised to perpetuate his name here, where he was born. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. da Cunha and her clever daughters, as also for old Dr. de Gama, father of Madame da Cunha, who is highly respected and well-known, both here and in Portugal.

Permission has been granted to the Portuguese Bishop of Cochin to proceed to Lisbon and Rome on business affecting his diocese, and this venerable prelate intends travelling to Europe next December as the close of the Great Eucharistical Congress fixed for the 4th, 5th, and 6th December next under the presidency of the Patriarch of the East Indies.

THE POSITION OF THE UMPIRE.

ALWAYS a person of consequence in the cricket field, the importance of the umpire has much increased during the part few years. Many are the time-honoured stories which are told at the umpire's expense and for every two that have reference to his ignorance at least three deal with his inability to be impartial. There is usually some solid foundation for legends, and even cricket legends have their substratum of truth. Undoubtedly in olden time the umpire was, generally speaking, an ignorant person with a morality which was open to question. In those days batting had not by reason of perfect wickets and constant practice been reduced to an exact science, and the issues of games were not won, therefore, to hang, as it were, on a single thread. Cricketers themselves too, had but a rudimentary knowledge of the laws under which they played the game, and it required, therefore, but a very moderate exhibition of skill on the part of the man who undertook the direction of the play to pass muster as a good umpire.

As the French say, "We have changed all that," and in the change the public Press, that meek recipient of lavish abuse upon cricketing as upon other topics, has borne its part.

The columns of the large majority of newspapers of all shades of sociological or political opinion have been opened to the discussion of cricketing grievances and to the ventilation of views and suggestions on the subject of the game. The laws of cricket have naturally come frequently under review and clearer definitions, as well as various amendments of the same, have been made in consequence. Most—indeed, perhaps all—men who now act as umpires in first-class matches could pass an entirely satisfactory examination in the rules which they are called upon to administer were that examination conducted upon the usual method of question and answer. But

ACTUAL OBSERVATION IN THE FIELD

is a very different matter, and the most ardent upholders of the merits of professional umpires will agree that there is still much room for improvement in this direction. Accurate observation as cricket is, of course, as complicated a task for the umpire as is most of the work of an expert in other field, and it is therefore essential that he should be protected as much as possible from outside influences. Too frequently the discharge of his duties is not rendered any earlier by the men who are subject to his jurisdiction. There will always be two views held on the main question of the desirability of the appeal, and there is much to be said in favour of the contention of allowing the umpire to speak on all occasions without waiting to be questioned. There is, of course, an obvious converse to the proposition, but such a regulation would at any rate prevent the umpire from being even indirectly influenced by the fielding side. Too often, far too often, is an interrogative volley delivered at the umpire, and a section of the Press is wont to describe this rather undesirable explosion as a "confident appeal." Usually a catch at the wicket, sometimes a question of leg before wicket, is the matter in hand; but in either case it is only the bowler and the wicket-keeper who can see accurately what has occurred, and upon ethical principles, therefore, the chorus of their comrades is quite indefensible. It is contended, not without a certain plausibility, that the shout of "How's that?" which invariably proceeds from some half-dozen throats is involuntary and absolutely without premeditation. Cricket, however, is essentially a game of self-restraint, and self-restraint is frequently attained when it is to the advantage of the cricketer to practise it. Undoubtedly

THIS HABIT OF SHOUTING

does influence the umpire, though it has different effects upon different men. An unnecessary noise at the moment of performing a sudden judicial duty is not calculated to add anything to his discretionary ability, and, though he may get used to the habits of first-class cricketers in course of time, the tendency will always be for him to convict on the "confident and unanimous" appeal. Upon some umpires who have given this question their earnest attention and whose views of human nature do not err on the optimistic side, the roaring of the fieldsmen will produce a contrary effect. An Englishman has an instinctive national objection to being what is vulgarly known as "bounced," and under such circumstances he is perhaps to be pardoned if he suspects a motive which may not exist, and acts accordingly. The expressions "good form" and "bad form" have long gone out of use, and convey nothing to the present generation; but, without wishing to say anything offensive, one may be permitted to remark that the "unanimous appeal" so common in county matches is regarded as out of place and undesirable in military and countryhouse cricket, where the morality of the game still counts for something. The conduct of the batsman, too, may have its effect upon the umpire, and insubordination may be shown as much in a look or a gesture as in expressed verbal disapproval. Umpires are only human, and an exhibition of this sort cannot fail either to cause cowardice or resentment on their part, according to their natures. It is surely

THE DUTY OF ALL CRICKETERS TO SUPPORT THE UMPIRE

and to support him in reality. Many men who as sent most readily to the proposition evade it in actual practice by the most specious methods. On the other hand, it is most necessary that the umpire should be made to discharge his duties diligently and intelligently, as well as without fear, favour, or affection. An excellent system now exists which enables the captains of county elevens to report on the umpire at the conclusion of a match to the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club. This Committee, as most people know, are responsible for the granting or withdrawing of the umpire's certificate, and excellently do they, as a rule, perform their business. Pantomimic expressions of feeling or opinion by cricketers on the field of play itself which are calculated to mislead the public and the Press are therefore the more to be deprecated, seeing that the cricketer has later a dignified and legitimate opportunity of expressing his views on the capacity of the umpire. In attention is perhaps the chief failing of umpires to-day in big matches. One has a right to expect from the umpire a continuous whole-hearted concentration of attention and ability upon his work. Too often he looks with the eyes when he has allowed the eyes to get out of touch with the brain. The umpire is

NOT A BADLY-PAID OFFICIAL.

In no other profession can a man who has been superannuated count upon making as great an income for passing judgment upon certain work as he once received for performing it himself. Moreover, he has not the expence of keeping himself provided with cricket materials, nor does he suffer from the constant anxiety which every active professional feels, seeing that loss of form too often means loss of pay to the latter.

If the captains of county elevens wish to improve the prospects of really deserving men, as well as to improve the moral prospects of the game itself, they will make their official reports with undeviating strictness, recognising that a real danger would be run in allowing mercy to temper justice.

In big matches an enormous improvement has already taken place, and if the legitimate pressure of the after report, and not the illegitimate pressure of action on the field of play, be put upon the umpire, further improvement is soon likely to be in evidence. At present, however, the work of the umpire is scarcely equal to what may be justly expected of so important and so experienced an official.

SIR ROBERT HART AND HIS WORK.

A COLLEAGUE'S TRIBUTE.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Exchange Telegraph Company had an interview with Mr. H. Crouch Batchelor (who was for a period of eight years agent for Sir Robert Hart and for the Chinese Customs Service in this country, and under whose auspices the first gunboats were built and lightships sent out) in reference to the life work of this well-known Government official. Mr. Batchelor said:—The British Empire has lost a citizen, and the Queen a subject, whose devotion to duty, unselfishness, judgment, and ability constituted a personality unique in history. No one will filthis place, for he was so effective a pioneer in clearing away the difficulties confronting the progress of western civilisation in the Far East that in spite of the temporary irruption of barbarism which we are just now witnessing with unspeakable anguish, his work will not have to be done over again, the floodwill recede, and the moral breakwater he had for nearly half a century devoted himself to building, stone by stone, and course upon course, will be found to have been only submerged and not swept away.

In his own person and by his wonderful tact and sense of justice and conception of what was best for China as well as justifiable and desirable for Great Britain and the other European Powers, he was an incarnation of the solidarity of reason and action. So extraordinary was his influence over the Chinese based upon a long experience of his wisdom and honesty of purpose, that even now one clings to something more than a hope that he, in any case, may have been saved from the savagery which appears to have for the moment got the upper hand in Northern China. If he has been murdered, it is very certain that it has not been by the connivance of the Government he has served so faithfully, and by which, through every phase of difficulty with foreign Powers he has been beloved and respected and his advice taken. No stronger proof could be furnished that China has ceased to have a Government and is in a state of chaos. The Customs service, of which Sir Robert Hart was not merely the head but practically the creator, was so tactfully conducted by him that the claims and even the susceptibilities of all the European Powers, as regards the due proportion of employment given to their subjects, never occasioned the slightest friction, whilst the supreme control always rested in British hands. This was a feat of political dexterity which has never been surpassed, and he had no precedent to guide him. As to who is nominally to succeed him, it is impossible to form a decided opinion, but as China owes Europe great sums, secured upon the Customs Revenue derived from the external trade, and will now also have besides a terrible toll of blood to find vast additional sums of money for indemnities, the organisation so long nurtured by Sir Robert Hart will be strengthened, extended, and put more directly under the control of the associated European Powers. Whether this will be done by a board or otherwise must depend upon the course of events of which it may be we are even now only on the blood-stained threshold.

In common with his fellow-victim (Sir C. Macdonald) Sir Robert Hart, says the "Times," seems to have confided in the ability and the loyalty of the Empress-Dowager until she had almost completed the toils in which they and so many more have been taken. He seems to have been completely surprised by the anti-foreign plot concocted almost openly before his eyes, as were the officers of many of our native regiments in India at the outbreak of the Mutiny. The explanation is probably the same. He loved the people for whom and with whom he had worked, as is the habit of generous natures. He had lived with them so long that he had assimilated in some respects their ways of thought. The services he had done them speak for themselves. It was he who built up the great system of the Imperial Maritime Customs, which has poured millions into the exchequer of the central Government, and enabled China to avert bankruptcy at the close of the war with Japan. He could not suspect that in return for all these benefits the Empress and the classes he had served with such simple and touching loyalty would send him and his band of European comrades to a cruel and treacherous death. The guns with which the Legation was battered were paid for with the loans raised on the credit Sir Robert Hart had created. The debth of Oriental ingratitude is the last lesson which Englishmen learn in the East. Sir Robert, like many more, never realised it at all,

LADY MACDONALD AT PEKIN.

IN view of the deplorable fate which befell Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald, the following article from the "Gentlewoman at Home" will be read with interest:—

From time to time within the last few years the eyes of the civilised world have been turned on remote Pekin; or possibly it is more correct to say on political affairs in that Far Eastern city, for of the place itself comparatively little is known. Not many of the average "globe trotters" who go to Hong Kong and Shanghai care to exploit the capital of the Chinese Empire, especially should they find themselves in the Far East during the winter months, when from November until the middle of March, Tien Tsin, the nearest seaport, is hemmed in by ice, and no ships—and, of course, no cargoes—can get there. When Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald went to Pekin three and-a-half years ago, they had to finish their journey by river in a house-boat, which took three days to do the 80 miles from Tien Tsin to their destination; but a railway now connects these cities. Lady Macdonald was the first European lady to travel by train from Tien Tsin to the capital, half her journey being done in an open truck! Pekin consists of three cities, the outer being the Chinese city; inside it is the Tartar city, where the foreign legations are situated, and in the centre lies the Forbidden city, in which are the Imperial palaces. Here the foreign representatives have their audiences with the Emperor. Each town is enclosed, one within the other, by a high wall, that round the Tartar city being 40 feet wide, and a favourite walk of the European residents. For, alas, truth compels me to say that Pekin, taken en masse, is the dirtiest town in Asia, or, as people in a position to express the opinion will tell you, in the whole world. Cleanliness is still the virtue generally full of dust of a kind happily unknown elsewhere, the streets are cut up with deep ruts, which make it impossible to drive in any vehicle with springs, and in rainy weather the mud is appalling.

The English Legation is in every sense of the word the most important. It stands in the midst of nearly 6 acres of land, the fine trees affording plenty of shade in summer, while in the skating season the lawn tennis ground at the club is not far off. Is flooded, and the members of the Legation staff disport themselves daily on the ice, untroubled by fears of a sudden thaw. The Minister's own house is built in Chinese fashion, having formerly belonged to a native prince: inside European furniture and fittings give a thoroughly English air which Lady Macdonald has contrived to give the exterior make it difficult to realise that one is almost beyond the bounds of civilisation. The reception rooms—all on the ground floor—are large, lofty and handsomely panelled in teak, the richly decorated ceilings being resplendent with huge green and gold dragons. In the drawingroom some attractive specimens of Oriental art are to be seen, including a number of fine China vases, and on a tall cabinet the same ware, with other pieces of bric-a-brac, claims one's attention, while a wide doorway draped with curtains leads into the ballroom, a very spacious apartment, lit, like the drawingroom, by innumerable wax candles in large crystal chandeliers.

Lady Macdonald is of course present at all social gatherings, and between these and the numerous duties associated with her prominent position she never finds time hanging heavily on her hands. Naturally active, she manages her household herself, and considers the Chinese make good servants. She certainly finds no difficulty in getting on well with her domestics, who look decidedly picturesque in their dark red silk coats over blue underdresses. She was, however, accustomed to Eastern servants before coming to China; indeed there are few parts of the world she has not had at least some slight personal experience of, from the Persian Gulf to West Africa, where, with characteristic "pluck," she accompanied Sir Claude when he was Consul-General at Old Calabar—a most unhealthy town. Her three years and a half at the British Legation is the longest time she has resided in any house; but she has the happy knack of making the best of whatever place she is in, and is not of the temperament which sighs for the impossible. Fortunately the bracing climate of North China enables her to keep her little girls out there; the elder, Ivy, is 6, and Stella (who was born in a Buddhist temple) is now 2 years old. Lady Macdonald also has the advantage of having her sister, Miss Armstrong, living with her since she went to Pekin.

It is interesting to recall the fact that the famous audience granted by the Dowager Empress of China to the wives of the foreign ministers was the outcome of a suggestion from Lady Macdonald, who had long thought a meeting between the all-powerful Empress and the European Ladies would be alike useful and pleasant, and when at last the audience was granted the address to the former was read in English by Lady Macdonald, who with her companions was received in a part of the Forbidden city never previously seen by a European.

"DAN LENO ON PHYSICAL CULTURE."

"Who does not know Dan Leno, the King of the Courts of Laughter? For him the world has been a merrier world these last decades than it would otherwise have been, and when he finally retires one might say with Johnson that the galaxy of nations will be eclipsed.

"For this reason we are sorry to say that of late he has been turning his attention to more serious and scientific subjects, although it is with pleasure we note that his first essay in this new role is on the subject of physical culture.

"'Man,' he says, in his professional capacity, 'is built wrong; everything about him is wrong—so is woman.' This will arouse the interest of students of physical culture, who, of course, are anxious to develop their bodies in the right direction, although we can hold out little hope of much practical result.

"Mr. Dan Leno himself suggests no remedy. He is content with indicating the points in the man that ought to be remedied, but as regards the actual means of doing so, or, indeed, as to whether even by patient effort and endeavour it is possible, his lips are peculiarly closed. Like a new Jeremiah, he proclaims the woes of the race, but has no practical remedy to offer.

"Mr. Leno's first point is—Have we sufficient eyes? His answer is, No! If you are passing under a ladder and something falls, how are you to get out of the way if you can't see it? What you want is a pair of eyes on the top of your head.

"Again he points out the curious neglect of Providence to supply us with sufficient arms.

"Why all this waste (did ten professor really intend the pun?) upon down the side, he asks, and echo answers, Why, indeed! The advantage of our having a more liberal supply of arms is obvious. Look at what an octopus can do, while man is made helpless by this cruel parsimony of Nature.

"Another interesting point which Mr. Dan Leno points out is the fact that the leg is entirely unprotected in front. This, of course, is quite wrong. When walking about your room on a dark night the want of this natural defence is perceived in the amount of pain and suffering brought about by stumbling against obstacles which seem to have been placed there with the special object of tripping up the unwary prowler. As Mr. Leno puts it, in his forcible language, what we require is more beef. The calf of the leg should be in front.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SUMMER dress was never prettier than it is this year. One cannot take a walk down Bond street without having that fact agreeably borne in upon one's mind. First one meets a vision in pink, then another in blue, and a third in coolest green or white, the salient characteristics of all being freshness and softness. There is no hard gleam of silk or satin under the diaphanous gauze or muslin. Chiffon or muslin forms the lining, and the effect is as cool as it is sweet and dainty. Girls who do not look nice this summer never will. But they all do. Whether they wear boas or uncover their necks, they all wear their best looks. The fichu is the most striking item in a very pretty dress, composed of palest Wedgwood blue muslin, gathered into the waistband and bordered with frills. The fichu is one mass of infinitesimally tiny frocks, the fulness of the frill being added on separately. The yoke, also tucked is cut square and headed with gathered lace. A band of velvet surrounds the slender neck. Pearls are cooler, but not always more becoming. The hat is finest black crinoline straw turned up at the left side with many plumes. The gown is long all round. This is a way that girls have who lack height. It certainly adds apparent inches to their stature, but it is a most inconvenient fashion, and the front of the hem is apt to get badly used.

A most suitable gown for open air social gatherings during the hot weather is made in pure white crepe de Chine, with lace insertions at the hem; the transparent yoke is fully tucked horizontally, to match the lower portion of the sleeves, which are made in mousseline de soie. This material, let in perpendicularly down the skirt, is bordered with narrow insertions. A long sash falls at the back, like most of the Paris gowns, and the elbow sleeve with its gauntlet cuff is a dominant feature in the latest modes of the moment. There is a touch of silver mingled with the silk embroidery on the bodice and sleeves. It is exceedingly light for weight, solves the difficult question of a light gown much frilled and made over a silk lining.

Many and wonderful are the parasols. They are all very large this year, some made in plain yellow, red, pink, white, or blue faille. Many are gracefully draped with chiffon, every rib outlined with small roses, some are covered a "jour" with clear transparent gauze bestrewn with artificial cherries. Some are mere billowy masses of chiffon or silk muslin, and many are of black silk covered with lace, and red silk and chiffon give a desirable touch of colour here and there. White silk parasols covered with chine designs vie with plain satin covered with bunches of wonderfully painted flowers. Many of the parasols are striped with colour to match the rest of the dress, the stripes running ground the parasols, some satin, some silk, and they are all the prettier when tiny flowers are embroidered between them. Others are worked with ribbon embroidery.

Many quite simple dresses were worn at the Royal garden party, and others, equally unostentatious, are preparing for Goodwood; soft grey grenadines, trimmed with white lace, have touches of black velvet mostly introduced somewhere, often in a species of latticework over the white chiffon vest, and there united by minute diamond buckles. Pink and mauve and blue and mauve are very well worn. The dress of the day is singularly picturesque, lending itself particularly well to outdoor 'fetes,' and nothing is so suitable for hot weather as soft white silks, trimmed either with lace insertions or with narrow black velvet. People cling to ruffs, and a novel kind came into vogue at the Buckingham Palace party, a full ruche of tulle, not too wide, either white, blue, pink, or mauve, to match the rest of the toilette, and brought down to the waist without any pendent ends of velvet, but with a bunch of small moss roses introduced on the side.

Violent contrasts of colour are out of date, but a few vivid green dresses are emphasised by the pink roses tucked into the front of the bodice. On smart occasions the majority of women wear flowers. Soft light string coloured crepe de Chines are to be worn with light blue or light green toques, clinging muslins and crepe de Chines, turquoise blue gowns with bunches of pink roses in front, black dresses embroidered in steel and black paillettes, these are the leading characteristics of the Goodwood dresses.

The iris would seem to be the favourite flower in millinery, but many of the straw hats are smothered with roses, and wreaths of roses are introduced under the brim. Black toques are very much worn with white, pink, blue, and light corn-coloured gowns, veiled with white, and they are always *distingue* looking.

This is a season when any amount of lace has been worn, and in machine made, holland is the fashionable tint. It has been greatly utilised for boleros; but, contrary to custom, Brussels lace has been figuring on some of the day gowns. Present fashions lend themselves rather kindly to renovations. A satin gown, for instance, can be brought up quite to the style of the moment if veiled with mauve or turquoise-blue chiffon. Some of the prettiest gowns at the Queen's concert were thus arranged. One in particular was trimmed also with mauve chiffon frils, and was rendered very picturesque by a large Charles I. collar and sleeves in Renaissance lace.

At the international sports held at the picturesque Racing Club grounds in the Bois de Boulogne, many pretty toilettes figured on the "pelouse." Muslins and laces were conspicuous, whilst crepe de Chine, linon, and drill gowns were also popular. One of the many lace trimmed dresses worn was composed of cream linen de soie, having vertical *entre deux* of ecru guipure edged with tiny quillings of white gauze ribbon. The borero corsage formed a series of pleats together with two loose ends of the guipure in front, falling over a high cerise taffet as ceinture.

One of the many distingue toilettes worn at the fashionable teas at the Ceylon Pavilion in the Paris Exposition, it was of ecru linon; the skirt, strapped with white taffetas stitched with black silk, had ecru guipure entre-deux as ornamentation; whilst the lace bolero, fastened by a strass buckle, appeared over a white pleated mousseline under bodice, tightened to the waist by a high black satin ceinture. At one of these gatherings Lady Lytton wore a dress of mouse crepe de Chine richly embroidered and trimmed with guipure ancienne. Among others were the Duchesse de Rohan with her daughter, who was becomingly dressed in white linon de soie incrusted with lace; the Duchesse de Bellune, who wore black grenadine; Mme. Jules Porges, one of the most elegantly dressed leaders of society, in black and white silk, trimmed with lace and turquoise-blue taffetas; Mrs. Renton, wife of the delegate, in cream lace, over a blue silk transparency; the Comtesse de Fontenailles, gowned in white embroidered mousseline; Mme. Bernadaky, in white painted mousseline, covered with incrustations of lace.

Miss Evelyn Millard's wedding at St. George's was Hanover Square was the artistic success of the season. Not for over twenty years, said old habitues of the famous church, has there been so beautiful a display of flowers at a wedding within its walls, not even when Lord Vernon took to wife the beautiful Miss Lawrence. The bride's gown, in the Empire style, was of white duchesse satin, and the Court train of silver-sequined tulle was draped from the shoulders. Its lining of tiny chiffon ruches was something new and gave it an indiscribable appearance of lightness and elegance. She wore long point duchesse lace mittens; the transparent square set in to the neck of the gown was of the same exquisite lace. Her bridal veil was fastened by a diamond star a gift of the bridegroom's. The six bridesmaids like the bride, wore gowns in Empire style, with short coats of white brocade, finished with silver cords and tassels, over full skirts of spotted white silken gauze, finished at the hem with several small soft gauze frills.

The prevailing feature of the whims and fancies of this season is transparent water-colour painting on flimsy diaphanous materials, such as chiffon, gauze, silk and muslin. The artist who has mastered the difficulty of laying the delicate colours with sufficient depth without any running, blurring or interference with the cobweb meshes can command a good price for her work although, like the rose so very ephemeral, and recalling the poet's line "Rose, ello a vecu ce que vivent les roses l'espace d'unmatin." Transparent painting adorns endless fal-las of the toilette and items. "Of home and table decoration. The unpretentious powdering of wee flowers, formerly scattered on table centres and runners, are now replaced by bold sprigs of roses, lilies, tulips, and foliage, as large and as fresh as nature. Indeed, some of them in their way are real works of art, and occasionally prepared en suite" with the dessert mats and mantel valance.

In opposition to this light tinting are designs of rare antique lace reproduced in Chinese white on black and dark fabrics of the same frail texture. Spring blossoms are also effectively, but more substantially, lavished on satin cosies and the innumerable sachets for night, toilette, glove, veil, and handkerchiefs. A drooping bunch of lilac, laburnum, or graceful baskets overflowing with roses look sweet, for instance, on a white satin cosy framed with silk, chenille, [illegible] with silk and finished off with fan pleating of satin, harmonising with either the flower or the leaves.

A pretty fashion and useful are the choux of white tulle, black tulle, or any bright colour introduced on to the front of the bodice. They brighten up a gown which has lost a little of its pristine freshness, and give a desirable touch of colour to a dull one. They are worn on the left side of the bodice, and show up the pretty fawn muslins wonderfully well.

With a little ingenuity many old treasures are now being turned to account; half shawls of lace or embroidered crepe can be applique on to a silk foundation and worn as a front breadth, and much muslin embroidery is applique on to taffeta and velvet, edged with fine gold cord, introduced also into the pattern, and if age has made the muslin a little fragile the backing of silk gives it the necessary support.

An old fashion is being revived, and had plentiful illustrations at the Queen's garden party, namely, sisters dressing alike. It is a custom that has been somewhat in abeyance of late, but would seem to have taken a fresh existence, and a couple of pretty dresses have certainly more effect than a single one, and, as a rule, attract more attention. Two girls wore fawn gowns with black hats, another couple blue with white, and two large straw hats worn by sisters were remarkable for the huge bows of white, mauve, and blue ribbon introduced on to the very edge of the brim.

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THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,
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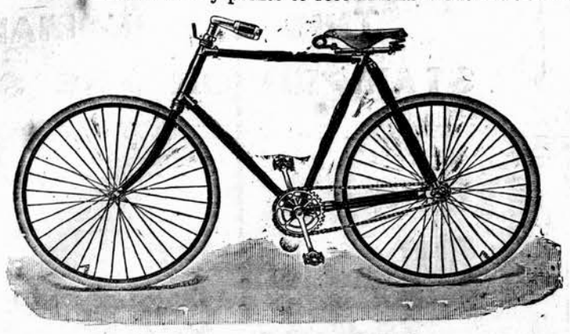

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

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Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1¼ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain 6½ in. crank gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests band steering lock standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts including the lugs, and fluted rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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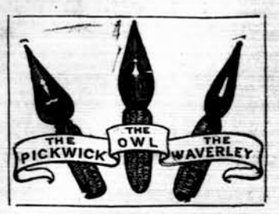

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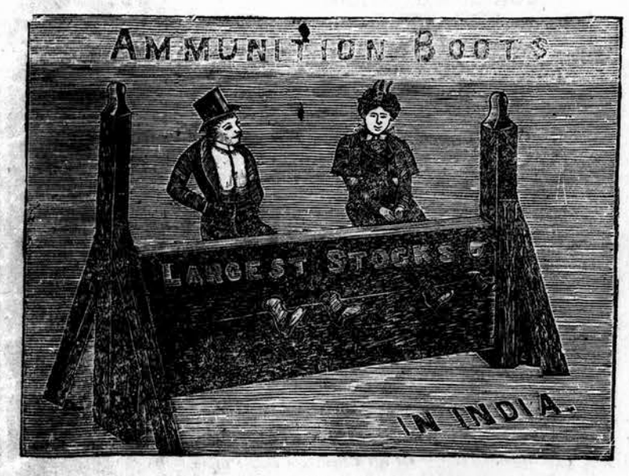

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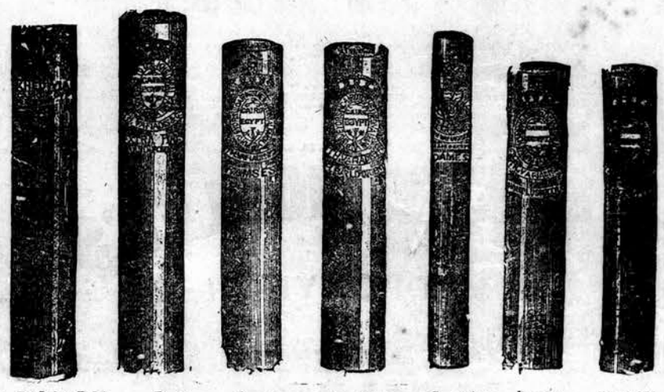

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